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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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HAYWOOD CONFIDENT

TAKING KEEN INTEREST IN CROSS-EXAMINATION BY RICHARDSON, WHOM HE OFTEN ADVISES.

Orchard Gets Another Day's Grilling Revealing Further Lapses of His "Steadfast" Memory—Steve Adams Declares He Will Not Support Orchard's Perjured Confession.

Boise, Idaho, June 11.—The tedious court proceedings of the last day or two in the trial of William D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, on the baseless charge of murdering ex-governor Steunenberg, were livened to-day by the welcome announcement that Steve Adam, brought here under compulsion by the prosecution, has flatly refused to turn turncoat for them, and will not say a word in support of Harry Orchard's perjured "confesion."

This is the most severe blow yet received by the noble prosecuting trio, land-frauding Senator Borah, Governor Gooding, and Pinkerton McParland. In his cell in the Boise jail to-day Adams said:

"I would rather die like a dog than live like a skunk. I will not corroborate Orchard. I was not hired by the chiefs of the Western Federation of Miners to murder anybody. The prosecutors of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone tried to prove that I killed Tyler, but they didn't do it, and they can't fix that crime on me. I never killed Tyler. When I went back on the story I told during the time I was held here, in the penitentiary, they started in to shove me through. They can't do it, but I won't be used to send anybody to the gallows."

Adams again reiterated his declaration that his own confesion was made when he feared he would be killed if he did not make it. He said that his confession was false and that the confession of Orchard was false also. Adams declares now, as he did at his own trial in Wallace, that his admissions made to Detective McParland were forced from him by the sweating process, and under duress and that he lied to save his own skin and under promise that he would go free.

Harry Orchard continued on the stand to-day, his testimony being shaken in a number of vital points. He had testified previously that he had sent "Pat" Moran from Cheyenne to Denver to get $500 from Pettibone. To-day, Orchard said that he had not met Moran until he went to Cheyenne.

Moran, from Cheyenne, denies that he ever went on an errand for Orchard

Arriving in Cody, Orchard said he lost all his money—more than $500—in Hall's gambling house. He borrowed $50 from Hall and returned to Denver, in July, 1904. The first man Orchard says he saw in Denver was Pettibone.

He got $150 from Pettibone. He then met Haywood, who wanted him to go to Bingham, Utah, to assassinate "Andy" Mayberry, who had laid off a lot of union men at his mines.

Richardson brought out the fact that Mayberry and Haywood were life long friends, Mayberry having taught Haywood assaying.

Instead of carrying out the Mayberry killing, Orchard went to San Francisco to assassinate Fred Bradley. Bradley was in Alaska when Orchard reached San Francisco. While waiting for him Orchard spent a part of his time at Caliente Springs. Orchard heard from neither Haywood nor Moyer while in California, but received several letters from Pettibone. All of these he alleges he destroyed immediately after reading.

At this point the enlightening fact was brought out that Orchard has a habit of making confessions, just for the fun of it, whether he committed the crimes or not. Richardson asked:

"Did you while you were in San Francisco, go out one night to the end of the car line at Golden Gate Park and hold up a street-car conductor?" "No, sir," said Orchard.

"Did you ever tell any one you did?" "Yes, I believe I did. I told Peter L. Hupp, Secretary of the San Francisco Bartenders' Union, who identified me at the telegraph office.

"Then you have confessed to a crime you did not commit?" sharply pursued Richardson. "Yes."

"And you have confessed to other crimes you never committed?"

The attorneys for the prosecution objected to this, but the objection was overruled.

"I have told such stories among men when we were all telling stories," Orchard then replied.

"You have a mania for telling stories of crime, haven't you?" "I don't know whether I have a mania or not; but I have told stories when others were telling such things."

Orchard told of buying a dime's worth of strychnine to put in the milk on Bradley's door-step, when he returned from Alaska. When this attempt failed he bought dynamite to make a bomb. Orchard said he thought he took giant caps for the bomb with him from Denver. In this he contradicted his testimony of yesterday when he said he took nothing from Denver. He said he bought sulphuric acid and potash at a drug store, but could not tell where the apothecary was located.

Getting back to the bomb project, Orchard said he moved to No. 1362 Washington street and that Bradley lived at No. 1404. About a week or ten days after the poison was put in the milk he placed the bomb at Bradley's door.

As an excuse for buying the ten pounrs of dynamite, Orchard told the clerk he wanted to blow out some stumps on his ranch.

"Don't you know there are no stumps within 150 miles of San Franscisco?" demanded Richardson.

Richardson then asked Orchard to explain about the testimony brought out in the Lynforth damage suit against the San Francisco Gas Co, showing that the explosion was due to a gas leak. Orchard declared he had been informed on this matter by McParland, Governor Gooding and chief prosecutor Hawley.

Illustrating the Bradley affair Orchard drew a rough diagram of the front of the flats and he walked over in front of the jury to explain his draft. Standing directly in front of the jurors, the lawyers beside him, Orchard detailed where he placed his bomb and how Bradley had to come out of the door and explode the infernal machine.

Richardson here took up a new line of questioning. In response to his questions, Orchard said it was while he was living with Steve Adams that he was detailed by Haywood to help Adams assassinate Judge Gabbert in Denver.

"Haywood said he wanted us to shoot Gabbert because he felt the use of dynamite would get everybody in trouble," said Orchard. His idea in continuing to kill was to get the ranch Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone had promised him.

"And you were ready to kill everybody in Colorado for an $800 ranch?" suggested Richardson.

"I don't know about that."

Then Richardson recurred again to Orchard's gambling, asking Orchard what sort of games he played. He said he played faro bank, draw poker, stud poker, and black jack.

Orchard said he lurked about Judge Gabbert's house several nights hoping for a chance to shoot him.

"Why didn't you go up and ring the door bell and pump it into him?" asked Richardson. "Because I was too cowardly," said Orchard, without a moment's hesitation.

"You never allowed anybody else to call you a coward, did you, in those days?" "I don't know about that," answered Orchard again.

Richardson asked Orchard as to some of Haywood's public utterances about the time Peabody attempts were being made, one to the effect that the Western Federation of Miners did not care who governor.

"Haywood often said things on the outside that he talked about differently to us," said Orchard.

"You used to do the same thing, didn't you?" "Yes, I did up to the time I changed, and decided to tell the truth," answered the ahor of 18 murders, by his own count.

During the day Haywood several times advised with Richardson. During the examination he looked confident and happy. He looks pretty well recovered from his recent acute illness, and takes the keenest interest in all the proceedings.

Wade R. Parks.

NASTIER AND NASTIER.

Step by step the performances at Boise are disclosing the nasty fact that the capitalist-ruled society of America has entered upon the stage of dissolution. Step by step the Boise performances betray the fact that we are fast drifting into the turbulent seas that the race labored itself out of, and where all the maxims proved by experience as necessary to civic freedom are thrown to the dogs. The principle that the criminal jurisprudence of the Nation is the barometer of the Nation's degree of civilization is a principle that should to-day cause our Nation's hair to stand on end. Gauged by that principle, we have sunk down to the level of the barbarian.

It is a principle of civilized criminal jurisprudence that the prisoner should know just what he is to defend himself against. If he is dragged to court to defend himself of a charge not specified, then he is stabbed in the dark. Civilization condemns that. Again, it is a principle of civilization that a criminal trial shall be held in the place of its commission. To drag a man to a great distance in crder to try him for an alleged crime committed at another place is to place him at the mercy of foes. Under the rulings of Judge Fremont Wood, the Justice who is presiding over the Haywood trial, both these principles, so necessary to the safeguarding of civil rights, are violated flagrantly.

Orchard has been allowed to recite a score of crimes, apart from the Steunenberg killing alleged to have been committed by him at the instigation of Haywood. Granted, for the sake of argument, that the confessed bigamist, liar, cheat and murderer Orchard told the truth, then Haywood is implicated in those crimes; it follows that he must now answer to those charges; but he has not been indicted on any of them. Consequently, at his trial for the alleged killing of Steunenberg, Haywood has suddenly, unexpectedly to answer for a score of other crimes without preparation. Again, not a few of these crimes were, upon Orchard's own testimony, perpetrated in Colorado. It is there Haywood should have been indicted and tried on them. Why was he not? But no! He is tried on those charges outside of Colorado, and without the notification implied by an indictment!

Such a procedure spells—DELIBERATE INTENT ON THE PART OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS TO COMMIT MURDER.

Why, if Orchard's charges are true, why resort to such indecencies? What kind of a case is that which requires such manoeuvres to bolster it up?

If ever there was any doubt of Haywood's innocence, the measures adopted to convict him prove his guiltlessness, and they prove the guiltfulness of his accusers.

HAYWOOD PROSECUTION CRESTFALLEN

Many of Their Strong Points Utterly Smashed—Orchard Admits Moyer Had Nothing To Do with Planning Independence Depot Explosion—Both His Wives Live Lives of Hard Toil, Destroying Prosecution's Claim of Orchard's High Pay from Federation for Dynamiting Jobs—Orchard As a Fake—"Hail Insurance" Agent—Confesses to Fraud and Sheep Stealing Without Turning a Hair.

Boise, Idaho, June 12.—Editor O'Neil of the Denver Post, an organ of the Mine Owners' Association, charges Attorney Richardson for the defense, with being responsible for the kidnapping of his clients on February 17, 1906.

The local papers, in big scare heads, say "Richardson might have prevented extradition." Previous to the kidnapping, Richardson told your correspondent, he received threatening anonymous letters. One night a stranger awakened him at midnight, and wanted to be admitted to his room. Richardson demanded the would-be intruder's name, but received in answer only the words "A friend." The midnight prowler refused to reveal his business, his name, or who sent him.

Here in Boise detectives and gun men follow Richardson hourly. When asked about it he shrugs his shoulders and says "they can only kill him."

In finishing up the story of Orchard's attempts on the life of Fred Bradley in San Francisco, Richardson brought out the fact that the owners of the flats in which Bradley lived, received $10,000 damages from the gas company for the explosion. Orchard admitted that McParland and Gooding secured from him the affidavit used by the gas company in its motion for a new trial, to prove the explosion was not the company's fault. The court denied the motion, Bradley's lawyers presenting an affidavit from the Japanese janitor that Orchard was not present when the explosion occurred.

Borah and Hawley for the prosecution, tried to shut out such testimony, but failed. Richardson held it was produced to show that Orchard was in the habit of receiving instructions from McParland.

Richardson asked Orchard, as an expert with vast experience with dynamite, to explain how the explosion of a bomb on the porch could have thrown Bradley out into the street when he opened the door. Orchard couldn't explain this contradiction of the laws of physics.

After the Bradley job, for which he received $25, Orchard said he returned to Denver disguised in a soldier's khaki suit, and wearing glasses. Richardson ridiculed the disguise, pointing out that poor eyes disqualified recruits.

Returning to Denver before Christmas, Orchard sought Justice Gabbert with a gun, because Haywood discouraged dynamiting, saying the officers would suspect him (Haywood) if Gabbert was dynamited, but he would be immune if the judge were shot. The Gabbert assassination was, however, abandoned, Haywood preferring to have Peabody killed to prevent his being seated as Governor. Haywood and Moyer went to Chicago just at that time to attend the first Industrial Conference, and dynamiting dustrial Conference. The bomb was placed at eight o'clock in the morning, and taken up same forenoon after the failure.

Orchard next attempted to dynamite Frank Hearne, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, saying Haywood thought him back of all the trouble. Haywood, before the Colorado legislative committee, charged Hearne face to face with bribing the Pennsylvania legislatures, and said he was in Denver to bribe the Colorado legislature to vote against the eight-hour law. A number of debates were held between Hearne and Haywood before the Senate committee.

Orchard next moved to Globeville, a suburb of Denver, during Globe smelter strike. He attempted to dynamite Judge Goddard because of his decision in the Moyer and eight-hour cases. Judge Campbell was made immune by Haywood because he always was against unions. Orchard said he stole sheep for meat while in Globeville. He claimed that Adams, though, had unlimited money from Haywood prior to his getting drunk, after which Haywood shut Adams off. Adams lived in poverty during 1904 and 1905, borrowing furniture of Pettibone and Moyer. While in Globeville Orchard talks about dynamiting a hotel where a hundred and fifty Austrian mine workers boarded. He denied trying to entrap Max Malich, a wealthy grocer of Globeville into conspiracy against a competitor running a company store. He denied trying to get Malich's co-operation in dynamiting the aforesaid hotel. Richardson showed that in project, but Paulsen refuesd the loan. Cripple Creek Orchard's wife had to sell wash tubs and work out when the court enjoined the relief coming from the Western Federation. He also showed that Orchard's Canadian wife had lived a hard, honest life of toil. The capitalist press had made much of the fact that the Federation had extended relief to Orchard's wife. Orchard claimed he was continuously employed while in Denver dynamiting, yet got scarcely any money. He says he had to "bum" his living. The prosecution is crestfallen at this declaration.

Another crime was added to Orchard's already long catalogue to-day. Under examination he confessed that he swindled farmers in southern Colorado with a fake hail insurance game, while there trying to kill ex-Governor Peabody.

"This insurance of farmers against hail-storms was a fake, wasn't it?" asked Richardson. Orchard replied, "It was a fake, yes, sir."

"You just gave the farmers a piece of worthless paper and took their money?" "Yes, sir."

Orchard added that he made a great deal of money out of the scheme. The plan to blow up Peabody with a bomb had been abandoned in the meantime.

"Why?" asked Richardson.

Richardson tried several times to get the exact dates of Orchard's travels when in the hail insurance business, but Orchard was so obviously bent on evading a direct answer that Richardson said:

"Who told you not to let me pin you down to any place or date?"

"Nobody," answered Orchard.

When the insurance business gave out, Orchard said, he returned to Denver, and went to work on Judges Gabbert and Goddard. Orchard said that Pettibone had agents out in the country soliciting orders for his house specialties—such as carpet-sweepers, clothes-wringers, etc. These men sometimes solicited life insurance.

Orchard said he made the Goddard and Gabbert bombs in Pettibone's basement, and that Pettibone had the powder buried in his yard.

While he was making the second bomb, Orchard said, Pettibone was in Salt Lake. The bombs for Judges Gabbert and Goddard were made within a few days of each other.

Orchard said he talked with Pettibone about the bomb, which killed a man named Walley instead of the intended victim, but he had not talked with any of the Federation leaders regarding the Goddard bomb.

Orchard detailed his attempts to kill mine owners' Adjutant-General Sherman Bell in Denver. For some twelve nights he was at Bell's residence waiting an opportunity to shoot him.

"You were going to kill Sherman Bell you bought a horse to help you in the task, and yet you went away in two weeks' time?" "Yes."

"And you didn't kill Bell?" "No."

Orchard said he never got an opportunity. He saw Bell once or twice on the porch.

"Why didn't you shoot him?"

"Because it was dark where he sat and was light where I had to go to shoot. Several times I tried to approach the house, but there were some little dogs, which would start barking.

"On these occasions Pettibone was waiting for you down the street in a buggy?" "Yes, sir."

Orchard said Moyer finally ordered him to let up on Sherman Bell. Moyer, he declared, had just returned from California and was in ill health. He said he wanted nothing done in Denver while he was there, as he did not care to run the risk of being put in jail again. Moyer had been in bad health ever since he was released from the bull pen at Telluride.

"And he continued in ill health, so far as you know?" asked Richardson. "He was the last time I saw him," said Orchard.

"Moyer had not anything at all to do with planning the Independence Station affair, did he?"

"No, sir. He knew nothing about it."

The thorough coaching which Orchard is getting daily in Hawley's private office is becoming so evident that both he and his sponsors are getting touchy about it, and vociferously deny it at every opportunity. Still Orchard admitted he had visited McParland in Hawley's office yesterday morning, and he is openly taken from the penitentiary every morning to that office.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THROUGH WITH ORCHARD

RICHARDSON CONCLUDES HIS MASTERLY SIX-DAY CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Prosecution's Assassin Weepfully Tells of His Wonderful Conversion by Pinkerton McParland—Says He Has Taken King David for His Moral Guide.

Boise, Idaho, June 13.—The trial of Wm. D. Haywood for the alleged murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg bids fair to become a comedy instead of a tragedy.—a Comedy of Errors.

The cross-examination of Harry Orchard was conclued shortly before adjournment to-day. The prosecution's self-confessed assassin and main witness, who had daily been getting more flustered under the relentless rapid-fire questioning of Attorney Richardson for the defense, to-day broke into a weeping spell and cried aloud while he told the story of his conversion in the prison cell by the good offices of Pinkerton McParland. Orchard tearfully told how the ghoulish labor spy and detective had plied him with Bible stories, and said he had taken the Hebrew King David as his moral guide. He gave in detail a story of how McParland had wormed his alleged "confession" out of him, but persisted in denying that McParland had edited it or told him what to say.

Gun men are as numerous as ever in the streets of Boise. Hawley withdrew from the court yesterday forenoon to hold a consultation with detective agent Thiele and several of his men.

Orchard's latest story on the Steunenberg assassination is that he made a side trip to Boise for the puropse, while ostensibly headed west on a hunting trip. He said he left the bomb in his trunk at Nampa while he went to Boise, thus contradicting his testimoney in direct examination when he said he placed the bomb in Steunenberg's room at the Idanha hotel here in Boise. He says he left Boise for the Portland exposition; thence to Seattle, spending four days looking for a ranch; thence to Spokane, where finally he decided to go to Wallace, Idaho, to meet Simpkins and David C. Coates, for the purpose of kidnapping the children of August Paulson, one of his old mining partners, and holding them for $50,000 ransom. He claims that Coates returning from the first Industrial Workers of the World convention at Chicago, told him at Denver that his old Coeur d'Alene partners, Paulson among them, were millionaires, and suggested the kidnapping. Orchard broached the subject to Coates on arriving in Wallace. Coates told Simpkins, who warned Paulson and frustrated Orchard's plan. The defense will prove that Orchard dined at Paulsen's home. In the summer he requested Paulsen to advance him $5,000 for a Salt Lake Ice proAject, but Paulsen refused the loan. Paulsen did, however, loan Orchard the $300 which he used in assassinating Steunenberg, Orchard telling Paulsen he was going to Los Angeles to sell mining stocks for Coates.

Richardson stopped the story at the point where Orchard lays plans to go to Caldwell when Simpkins would be passing through that city on his way to visit the Silver City local of the Western Federation of Miners. While in Wallace, Orchard confesses he burglarized the O. R. and N. depot, expecting to secure a trunkful of jewelry. Instead by mistake, he took a trunk loaded with sample shoes. He pawned his belongings and either "blew in" or gambled away the money. He then robbed a cash register of $40 in Burke before borrowing $300. He said he gave the now useless Peabody bomb to Cunningham who wanted it to blow up the Tiger-Poorman mine, carrying out St. John's direction to "kill the scabs." The defense will show that it was St. John who had organized the Tiger-Poorman miners.

Orchard's story of giving Cunningham the Peabody bomb contradicts his statement on direct examination, when he said Simpkins objected to using the Peabody bomb on Steunenberg because it was too large. The defense intends to prove that Orchard went direct from Denver to Wallace and not via Seattle.

The story of Orchard's "conversion" was led up to by Richardson, beginning with the incidents just after the fatal Steunenberg bomb explosion, and his arrest two days later. Orchard declared he made no attempt to leave Caldwell the night of the explosion, but slept as usual in his room at the Saratoga Hotel. The next day, Sunday, he was suspected and placed under parole. Monday he was arrested. The first attorney Orchard saw was Jeb Sullivan of Denver. He was denied by Gooding a consultation with his previous attorney, Miller, of Denver.

Orchard remained in the Caldwell jail eighteen days and was then brought to the penitentiary in Boise.

"Where were you put when you reached the penitentiary?" Richardson asked. "In the new cell house."

"What sort of a cell?" "A steel cage. The walls were solid, the front and door were barred."

"You were in solitary confinement?" "I don't know what you call it."

Since signing his confession, though, Orchard said he had been living high, eating food from the guard kitchen, and also at Warden Whitney's own table. He said Gevernor Gooding always calls him "Harry" now, and shakes hands with him right along.

"After you had been in confinement ten days, who first came to see you?" "McParland."

"Did you know him—that he was a Pinkerton?" "Not until that time."

Orchard said he complained to McParland about being placed in the penitentiary. He told the detective the authorities had no right to put him in the penitentiary, as he had not been tried or convicted.

"Did McParland talk to you about your past life?" "Yes, sir."

"And his past life?" "Yes, sir."

"And the Molly Maguires?" "Later."

"Did he first talk of the Bible?" "No, sir; not at first."

"And McParland told you about King David, who was a murderer, had repented and become a man after God's own heart?" "He told me about King David, yes." "And about what a bad man St. Paul was?" "We talked about St. Paul, yes, sir."

"And about David killing Uriah, and stealing his wife?" "He told me David had been a murderer, and had gotten forgiveness."

It was at this point that Orchard's tears flowed. Richardson next took up a line of questioning intended to develop that McParland had told Orchard concerning the story of the Molly Maguires in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Orchard said McParland had told him a good deal about the lawlessness of the Molly Maguires.

"Did he tell you about 'Kelly the bum'?" "Yes, sir."

"And that Kelly had committed many murders, but turned state's evidence and escaped punishment?" "He told me he was a witness."

"Did he tell you he had promised to protect Kelly and had kept his word?" "No, sir."

"And that after the trial he gave Kelly $1,000 on which to leave the country?" "No, sir."

"What did he tell you?" "He said a subscription had been taken up, and said $700 or $800 had been collected for Kelly."

"And that he was allowed to leave the country?" "Yes."

"Did he tell you about a man named Kerrigan getting off for testifying?"

"No, sir."

Orchard said that when he was first introduced to McParland the detective wanted to know if the prisoner believed in God.

"I had been thinking about such things," said Orchard. "McParland also said he believed I had something to do with the murder of Steunenberg and that I had been at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners."

"Didn't McParland tell you that every man of the Molly Maguires who turned state's evidence, was allowed to go free?" "I don't know that he did. Some of them escaped."

During the cross-examination, chief prosecutor Hawley broke in to object against the course of questioning. In reply Richardson declared that Orchard had been "fitted for this examination," was an accomplice, and a master criminal. "If there has been influence or inducement as to securing this evidence we have a right to inquire into it," he declared.

Judge Wood said he would allow the widest latitude, and Hawley had subside. This is almost the first important ruling in favor of the defense made so far in the trial.

WAGE EARNERS AND THE CHURCH

THE HIERARCHY, REGARDLESS OF DENOMINATION, UNSYMPATHETIC TO LABOR'S ASPIRATIONS.

[By F. J. Boyle, Revere, Mass.]

The increasing non-attendance of workingmen in churches is made the subject for considerable discussion among clergymen, who, doubtless, view the decrease with alarm. Hitherto a man's non-attendance at church was attributed to human perversity but of late years, however, the clergy have revamped their former opinions, and now attribute the general absence of working men from church as a phase of the "labor problem;" hence many and devious are the ways employed by ministers to attract and hold the working class.

Such spasmodic efforts on the part of well-intentioned pastors who cater to the spiritual requirements of a congregation largely proletarian, are nullified to a great extent by the hierarchy in authority, whose domicile is a palace, whose flock are the rich, whose sympathy is a rich one, whose paunch is well-gorged, and whose coffers belie their "imitation of the lowly Nazerene." Nor even among the ministers who preside over insignificant parishes can it said that there is a unanimity of sympathetic feeling for the condition of the wage-earners, for too often can it be noted that such ministers of small parishes frequently express hostility towards labor, doubtless with a view of gaining the plaudits of some rich church trustee who is influential enough to dictate the ministerial choice for his church.

The Boston Teamster's strike still in force, brought to light two wearers of clerical frock that suffice for illustrating these observations.

Acting upon behalf of the Team Drivers' Association, the R. S. Brine Co., mailed to ministers throughout New England a circular letter setting forth the employers' side of the controversy.

In emphatic terms, Police Commissioner O'Meara denounced the issuance of the circular, whose statements he declared were totally at variance with the actual facts, and calculated to create a false public sentiment as to the strike. A second circular was soon issued however, by the Brine firm, and contained letters purporting to have been received from clergymen endorsing the employers' attitude against their striking employees, who justly felt, as should any minister feel, that 10½ hours was enough for a day's work.

The following is a sample of the letters received from those who will eventually be heard decanting as to why men don't go to church.

May 6, 1907.

St. Stephen's Rectory, E. Haddam, Conn.
R. S. Brine Trans. Co.

Gentlemen:—

I am greatly impressed by the illustrated statement you were good enough to send to me. This is a small village, and my opportunities are but small for spreading any influence in the case of Justice in the Labor question. However, I beg to enclose 25 cents in stamps to pay postage on this circular to other ministers, that as many as possible may come to know the facts which every true American should know and carefully consider. Everything possible should be done to arouse the just sentiment of this country against the outrageous tyranny and despotic and ruthless cruelty of the miscreants who are responsible for the attacks on the Non-Union men, and thereby on the freedom of choice, which is every man's inherent right. In many cases the "Labor" element permits itself to be led by rascals who stop at no crime, even murder. I trust your propaganda will avail much in this cause of equal rights and good government.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) Rev. R. R. PARKER.

Now, in contradiction to the Rev. Parker's hysterical reference to the lawless (?) "Labor element," it may be here stated that not one minor teamster, or official engaged in the Boston strike was found guilty, or even brought before the court upon a charge of of assault on non-union men, where as the court records show that scores of non-union men were convicted of assault, thievery and, in some cases, are awaiting trial for the manslaughter of union men. That the Rev. Parker is a deliberate perverter of the truth is selfevident, one whom the President of the United States would immediately designate as a "liar."

In addition to the above letter the Brine circular contains an excerpt from a sermon delivered upon the strike by the Rev. M. R. Deming, of the local Harvard St. Baptist Church. Following is the excerpt:

"Pastor Calls Unions a Menace."

"Rev. M. R. Deming preached in the Harvard Street Baptist Church yesterday morning a sermon on capital and labor, his text being 'Thou Shalt Not Muzzle the Ox That Treadeth Out the Corn.' The speaker said that he believed [illegible] earnestly in the dignity of labor [illegible] the rights of the workingman. Labor [illegible] in their infancy accomplished good. They punished tyrannical and covetous employers, but at present he believed they have outgrown their usefulness and have become a serious menace to the peace and progress of society. The ultimate result of trade unions, said he, has been to create and maintain a monopoly in labor. The effect of the methods of labor unions has become injurious for the following reasons: They do not discriminate between good and bad employers. They have ruined honest business firms. They give opportunity for corrupt labor leaders to enter into conspiracy with dishonest business concerns, to destroy their competitors by fomenting continual strikes on nominal pretexts. They make it possible for corrupt labor union leaders to blackmail business concerns by demanding and receiving a large sum of money as the price of immunity from strikes. Directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, they are associated with the lawless element of society, which often endeavors by acts of wanton violence to individuals and property to insure the success of strikes. This is proved by the significant fact that disorder instantly ceases when strikes are stopped."

It is interesting to note that in the Rev. Deming's illusion to labor leaders black-mailing employers, he has nothing to say in regards to the culpability of employers as a party to such nefarious dealings, since it takes two to make a bargain; neither does he explain why the principle of unionism should be held as wrong simply because of dishonest union officials. Many, many clergymen commit wrongs under the cloak of their church, frequently the Baptist Church, yet Mr. Deming would not hold the Baptist Church to be a menace to good society because of the advantage which that church might afford to recreant ministers. Was the principle of the American Revolution to be decried because of the opportunity which it gave to a Benedict Arnold to betray the cause that had been entrusted to his charge?

Of course there may be lawlessness during strikes. But who is responsible? Who brought the thugs to Boston that roamed at will armed with revolvers and flourishing them when crazed with liquor? Look at the court records during the late strike, and see who the "lawless" were, union or non-union men. Who in San Francisco to-day brought armed thugs to break the street railway strike? It is not President Calhoun, now under indictment for bribing city officials with $250,000 as a price of a franchise? Who made possible the slaughter at Homestead, Pa.? Was it not Andrew Carnegie who hired Pinkerton thugs and is now giving stones in place of the bread that was asked by his dehumanized workmen?

Is not the capitalist class, for whom the Rev. Deming is an apologist, not only vicious in its personnel but hellish in its programme and conduct; as amply evidenced by the stench arising from insurance scandals, the mine disasters, the steamboat horrors, the theatre holocausts, the railroad investigations, the bank-wreckings, the high society exposures in the divorce courts, the putridity of the Chicago beef investigations, etc., etc., etc.?

As to the Rev. Deming's reference to the "good business men" I herewith challenge him to produce one honest business man or firm in this country but who is engaged in manufacturing, selling or wilfully handling impure food products of any nature whatsoever. I challenge Mr. Deming to name a business firm who would voluntarily raise the wages of their female employees' so as to prevent them from the necessity of selling their honor. I challenge Mr. Deming to show us the business men that would refuse to displace their employees by introducing labor-displacing machinery. I challenge Mr. Deming to show us the business man or firm that is not perpetually striving to take every possible advantage of an employee. The honest business man!!

Who is it that bribed the officials in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Denver, Detroit, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Buffalo, and throughout the entire length and breath of the United States?——Business men. Who are the land-frauders in the West?——Business men. Who bribe our judges?——Business men. Who are tinkering wit hour Mass. Legislature?——Business men. Who buy seats in the Senate?——Business men. Who furnished "embalmed" beef to soldiers?——Business men. Who adulterates our food, seels us shoddy, cheats in weight,—and robs us in a thousand and one ways?——Business men. Such are they for whom Mr. Deming and his ilk are apologists. And then they pretend wonderment because wage-earners don't come to listen to ministerial, cant about the "rights" of honest (sig.) business men.

A CATECHISM

THAT IS TO SAY: AN INSTRUCTION, TO BE INCULCATED IN WORKING PEOPLE FROM EARLY LIFE.

(From "The Religion of Capital" by
Paul Lafargue.)

Question: What is your name?

Answer: Wageworker.

Q.: Who are thy parents?

A.: My father was called Wageworker; my mother's name is Poverty.

Q.: Where wast thou born?

A.: In a garret under a roof in a tenement house which my father and his comrades built.

Q.: What is thy Religion?

A.: The Religion of Capital.

Q.: What duties does thy religion enjoin upon thee?

A.: Two principally; first, the duty of Abnegation; second, the duty of Toil. My religion commands me to abnegate my rights to all property on earth, that common mother of us all, to the treasures she bears in her womb, to the product of her surface, to her wonderful fertility through the light and heat of the sun; it commands me to abdicate my rights of property in the product of the labor of my hands and my brain. My religion commands me to toil from early childhood to my dying day—to toil by sun light, gas light, or electric light, by day and by night; to toil on the earth, under the earth, and in the waters that are of the earth; to toil everywhere and evermore.

Q.: Does thy religion lay upon thee any other duties?

Q.: It lays upon me the further duty of self denial and privation; to still my hunger only partially; to pinch all my physical wants; and to suppress all my mental aspirations.

Q.: Does thy religion forbid thee to taste of certain articles of food?

A.: It forbids me to touch game, poultry, and meat unless they are of fourth-rate quality, and it forbids me to taste at all the better qualities of fish, wine and milk.

Q.: What food does it allow thee?

A.: Bread, potatoes, beans, herrings, the refuse of the butchers' shops and also sausages. To the end that I may stimulate my exhausted strength, it also allows me adulterated wines, beer, and similar liquors.

Q.: What duties does thy religion lay upon thee with regard to thyself?

A.: To retrench my expenses, to live in narrow and spare rooms, to wear torn, tattered, and patched-up clothes, until they actually fall off my body in shreds. To go about out at toes and down at heels and without stockings, exposed to the wet and the soilure of the streets and roads.

Q.: What does thy religion lay upon thee with regard to thy family?

A.: To deny my wife and daughters all ornaments of elegance and good taste; to cause them to be dressed in rude materials and with barely enough to escape being hauled up by the police for indecent exposure. To teach them not to shiver in the winter in calicos, and not to smother in summer in close or top floor rooms, under tin roofs heated with the heat of the Dog Days. To inculcate in my little ones, from their tenderest years, the sacred principle of toil, to the end that they may be able to earn their living from early childhood, and not become a burden upon society; to teach them to go to bed without a light and supperless; and to accustom them to the misery that is their lot in life.

Q.: What does thy religion lay upon thee with regard to society?

A.: To increase the national wealth —first through my toil, and next through my savings as soon as I can make any.

Q.: What does thy religion order thee to do with thy savings?

A.: To entrust them to the savings banks and such other institutions that have been established by philanthropic financiers, to the end that they may loan them out to our bosses. We are commanded to place our earnings at all times at the disposal of our masters.

Q.: Does thy religion allow thee to touch thy savings?

A.: As rarely as possible; but it recommends to us not to insist too strongly upon receiving our funds back; we are told we should patiently submit to our fate if the philanthropic financiers are unable to meet our demands, and inform us that our savings have gone up in smoke.

Q.: Who is thy God?

A.: Capital.

Q.: Has he existed since the beginning of time?

A.: Our most learned high priests, the official political economists, say He existed since the creation of the world. At first, however, he was very little, hence his throne was usurped by Jupiter and other Gods. But since about the year 1500, He grew daily into power and glory, and to-day He rules the world according to His will.

Q.: Is thy God omnipotent?

A.: Yes. His grace can grant any and all enjoyments. When He turns His countenance from a person, a family, a country, they are smitten with misery. The power of the God Capital increases with the increase of His bulk. Daily does He conquer new countries, daily does he enlarge the swarms of His vassals, who devote their lives to the mission of increasing His power.

Q.: Who are the chosen ones of thy God?

A.: The Capitalists—manufacturers, merchants and landlords.

Q.: How does thy God reward thee?

A.: By furnishing work to me, my wife, and my children down to the youngest.

Q.: Is that thy only reward?

A.: No. Our God allows us to help still our hunger, by looking through the large pier-glass windows of stylish restaurants, devour with our eyes the delightful roasts and delicacies that we have never tasted and never will taste, because these viands are there only for the nourishment of the chosen ones and their high priests. Out of His kindness we are also allowed to warm our limbs, numbed with cold, by affording us occasional opportunities to admire the soft fur and the thick spun woollen cloths exhibited in large stores and intended for the comfort of the chosen ones and their high priests only. He also grants us the exquisite joy of regaling our eyes, on the streets of the public resorts, with the sight of the sacred crowds of Capitalists and Landlords, to admire their sleekness and roundness, together with their gorgeously decked lackeys and footmen as they drive by in brilliant equipages.

Q.: Are the chosen ones of the same race as thyself?

A.: The manufacturers and landlords are kneaded out of the same clay as myself, but they have been chosen out of thousands and millions.

Q.: What have they done to deserve this elevation?

A.: Nothing. Our God manifests His omnipotence by bestowing His favors upon those who have not earned them.

Q.: Then is thy God unjust?

A.: Capital is the incarnation of Justice; only His Justice passeth understanding. Capital is omnipotent. Were He compelled to bestow His grace upon those who earned it, He would be weakened, because then his power would have limits. Consequently, He can show his power in no stronger way than by picking His favorites from among pickpockets and idlers.

Q.: How does thy God punish thee?

A.: By sentencing me to idleness. From that moment I am excommunicated; I then know not where to find food, or where to lay myself down. From that moment I and mine must perish with hunger and want.

Q.: What are the sins that call this punishment upon thy head?

A.: None; Capital throws me out of work whenever it pleases him.

Q.: What prayers does thy religion commend to thee?

A.: I pray not with words. My prayer is Labor. The bare utterance of any other prayer would interfere with my actual prayer—Labor. This is the only prayer that profits because it is the only one that pleases Capital and that produces surplus value.

Q.: Where do you pray?

A.: Everywhere. On the fields and in the workshops; in mills and mines; ashore and at sea. To the end that our prayer be granted, we are in duty bound to lay our freedom, our dignity, our will at the feet of Capital. At the ringing of the bell, at the whistling of the machine, we must hasten to congregate, and once engaged to prayer, set our arms and legs, hands and feet in motion like automata, we must grunt and sweat, we must strain our muscles and exhaust our nerves. At our prayer meetings we must submit with humble mein and patiently to the ill-temper and insults of the boss and his foremen; they are always right. We must never utter a complaint if the boss lowers our wages and raises our hours of work; everything he does is right, and is done for our good. We must consider it an honor if the boss takes undue liberties with our wives and daughters. Rather than ever to allow a complaint to escape our lips, rather than ever to allow our blood to boil, rather than ever to think of striking, we should submit to all trials, swallow our bread moistened with our spittle only, and drink dirty water to wash that down. Should we be impertinent enough to dare find fault with such treatment, then would our masters scourge us with the prisons and the penitentiaries, sharp-cutting sabres, repeating rifles, canons, policemen's clubs, and even the gallows. They would clap us behind the bars if we were to grumble; they would mow us down if we were to do aught that is contrary to the decrees of the laws which they have enacted and promulgated.

Q.: Do you expect any reward after death?

A.: A very great one. After I am dead Capital allows me to lie down and rest; I am then freed from hunger and cold, and from the fear of want for evermore. I then enjoy the eternal peace of the Grave.

Leaving aside the question of theology the socialist correctly reasons that the position assumed by the clergy upon the labor question is largely based upon their material interests. Catholics, Protestant or Jewish hierarchy are a unit when their material interests are at stake in an issue between Capital and Labor, or between the ruling class and the subject masses.

The Episcopal hierarchy of the American Colonies saw nothing wrong in praying for the success of British oppression by a government of which it was a beneficiary; the same hierachy as well as that of the Catholic Church experienced no qualms in blessing the arms of the British soldiery or singing the Te Deum over the victory of the British government in its brutal extinction of the Boer Republic. Not so many years ago the Catholic Bishop of Havana sitting in his endowed palace furnished by Spain, hurled his anathema against the United States government for its part in assisting the Cuban revolt. The success of the Cuban revolution meant to the Bishop his loss of a patrimony, his palace, his good living, and the protection of his benefactor, the Spanish government. Doubtless, it is the withdrawal of the yearly allowance made to the priests by the French government that has aroused the ire of the French hierachy, more than any thing else, a situation well summed up by the famous allusion to the established church of England that it was more concerned over the loss of 1-39th of the government allowance than of the whole of the Thirty-nine Articles of its Creed.

The Socialist has no quarrel towards any church or creed, but we feel the necessity of being perpetually upon our guard against the political attitude of a hierarchy as affecting the aspirations of the Socialist movement, in its working class mission. Judged by their conduct in the past, and their present attitude solely based upon their material interests the hierachy of all religions belong to the category of those who, being not with us, are against us, and merit the same attention according to the manner and extent of their opposition.

A WORD FROM THE MANAGER

To all our friends:

We are in the new quarters at 28 City Hall Place, and while we are rapidly getting to rights it will be some time yet before everything is in shape; but this will not interfere with our general work of getting out the papers and literature.

During the moving the Daily People came out regularly. We were a little behind on two issues of the Weekly People and received a flood of letters from readers who sorely missed its regular arrival. From now on the Weekly People will reach readers as heretofore.

Labor News orders are up to date. There is a mass of accumulated correspondence to attend to and that will soon be cleaned up.

Don't forget the Weekly People prize competition, begins June 15 and ends July 15.

This is the year of the International Congress. Don't fail to read the "Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress," the congress of 1904. Men and matters that apeared then and there will be reappearing at Stuttgart this year, and, no doubt, new men and new issues will be there. In order to understand the present one must take cognizance of the past. The "Flashlights of the Amsterdam Congress" will throw a flood of light upon whatever the developments at Stuttgart.

The price of "The Flashlights" is 25 cents per copy.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

WOMAN'S FIELD

BOURGEOIS FEMINISME AND SOCIALIST FEMINISME—A DIFFERENCE WITH A DISTINCTION.

[From the French in "Le Socialiste,"
translated by Mary Miller,
Mapleville, R. I.]

[Feminisme is defined in French dictionaries as a doctrine which holds woman the absolute equal of man and accords her the same rights.]

Because you are a socialist, said some comrades but a short time ago, you cannot remain a feministe; for there are contradictions between feminisme and socialism.

I confess I was perplexed—what—contradictions? I then opened the pamphlets by Guesde and read phrases such as this:

"The servitudes of the alcove are more degrading than these for the patrons."

In Guesde further and in Lafargue I read that socialism proclaimed equality of the sexes and, even in the present society it should work for the emancipation of the inferiorized sex.

But is not feminisme just this; and nothing but this?

Convinced however that in the domain of ideas as in those of action, nothing happens without cause, certain that even the incoherence of Mr. Clemenceau could be traced to causes, I asked myself what could have provoked the repugnance of socialists for feminisme.

It was not hard to find. What the socialists object to is not feminisme but the feministes.

While philosophy moves always in the domain of speculation, politics is entirely in life. It gains in interest but losses in precision. What is in philosophy cold and conscientious analysis becomes in politics vague sentiment and impression. The theories take shape; the shape of the people one elbows daily; friend, adversary and ideas are so incorporated in the man that one no longer is clear if it is because of ideas that one combats or approves the man; or if it is the esteem or aversion for the man which makes us accept or reject the ideas. And the same as all other political theories, feminisme is incarnated in women and these women belong to the enemy's camp.

The bourgeoisie emancipated itself before the proletariat, and their women also demanded their emancipation before the working women got the idea.

The workingman resigned himself to wage slavery and the working woman to marital slavery; and, to defend the rights of the oppressed sex there were but those whose privileged condition permitted them to cultivate their intelligence.

Naturally these women of the bourgeoisie, though fighting for their sex, remained none the less in their class; they reasoned and revindicated as though the entire feminine society was comprised of only these who had rents, and diplomas. Of the working woman they did not even speak; they were but the vile herd, fit only to work for them.

I explain and do not excuse. I hasten to say, not for an instant is the party to think of seconding the bourgeois feminisme. At the day of the social revolution, which I desire near, their feminisme will not entitle them to one tittle of clemency. We shall place them against the wall along with the anti-feminists of the same class. But even in politics, it were a mistake to let ourselves be influenced by persons so as not to see the justness of theories.

Feminisme is political and social equality of the two sexes; its triumph would profit all women; working women as well as others. The woman proletaire is twice slave; slave of her husband and slave of the patron; the success of the feministe revindication would make her a slave but once; that would be progressing.

The attitude to take toward feminisme is very simple; create at the side of the bourgeois feminisme the feminisme proletarian and socialistic.

The bourgeois feminisme is impotent anyway. The women of the bourgeoisie are saturated with prejudice which blocks their actions or makes them vain. They cannot venture on the street but in their carriages; and to talk loud seems to them the culmination of bad taste. To express her revindication the bourgeois feministe must have a salon, an audience decollete; it is not thus that laws are revoked or the customs of a whole society changed.

The proletarian feminisme would talk where it should, that is, in political meetings, in the public reunions, in the street.

And it shall win the victory.

Dr. Madeleine Pelletier.

THE MOVING FUND

TAKES ON A NEW LEASE OF LIFE AND LEAPS FORWARD WITH A BIG BOUND.

The circular letter issued by National Secretary, Frank Bohn, coupled with the statements emanating from the Press Security League, are beginning to bear fruit. The Moving Fund last week took on a new lease of life and leapt forward with a big bound, $109.65 being received, as compared to $37.60 and $11.60 of the preceding two weeks respectively. This is a good showing; increase it, and keep it up; the needs of the Party Press demand it.

Amounts Received:

List 155, New York City, N. Y., F. Guarnier, $1.50; H. Berger, $1	$ 2.50
List 156, New York City, N. Y., A. Orange, 25c.; A. Westerlund, 25c.	.50
List 197, Cleveland, O., J. Bud, $1; J. Hanzely, $1	2.00
List 323, Patrick, Wyoming, L. Breaman	5.00
Canada—Saskatchewan, Riverview, E. Knoldt	.25
United States—California, San Francisco, W. Davis	1.00
Connecticut, Rockville, S. L. P. Section	10.00
Illinois, Chicago, H. Friedman, $1; T. Kuchenbecher, $1	2.00
Massachusetts, Jamaica, Plain, C. Christiansen, 50c.; Massachusetts, Malden, A. Toff, 50c.	1.00
Michigan, Detroit, J. Kortan, 50c.; C. Baetz, 50c.	1.00
Minnesota, Minneapolis, J. Hurtz, 75c.; C. Smith, $1; A. Peterson, $1; G. Lundstrom, 75c.; M. Overby, $3; J. Suntby, 75c.	7.25
Missouri, St. Louis, H. Phelan	.50
New Jersey, Palisade Park, J. Johnson, $1; "Sympathizer," 50c.; New Jersey, So. Hudson County, S. L. P. Branch 1, $4	5.50
New York, Brooklyn, J. Schwartz, $2; L. Pristine, $1; Section Kings County, 25c.; Kings County Committee, $12.50; New York City, J. Steinberg, $1; H. Halpern, 25c.; 33rd and 35th A. D.'s, S. L. P., $5; J. Robb, $1; M. Heyman, $5; A. Zimmerman, $1; A. Westerlund, 50c.; L. Abelson, 50c.; A. Orange, 50c.; "B. R.," $2.40; A. Meinecke, $2; 32nd and 33rd A. D.'s, S. L. P., $1; M. Fitzgerald, 50c.; G. Abelson, $1	62.15
Ohio, Mt. Vernon, S. L. P. Section	6.00
Virginia, Newport News, E. Schade	2.50
Washington, Elma, E. Clemont, 25c.; Myrtle Clemont, 25c.	.50
Total	109.65
Error last week's report:—credited in excess for Branch 1, Section So. Hudson, N. J.	.75
Balance	108.90
Previously acknowledged	3,005.18
Grand total	$3,114.08

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.
Friday, June 14, 1907.

SWEDISH

WHICH IS RIGHT?

PRICE $1.50 PER THOUSAND.

Order from "ARBETAREN," 2-6 New Reade Street, New York, or through New York Labor News Co.

THE WOODMEN'S STRIKE

ONE MORE COUNT IN THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

ka, Cal., June 4.—Again, we of the ial Workers of the World, with l feelings of joy and sorrow, are pon to record an incident in the of the class struggle, that adds re count to the indictment against abby crew who are engineering American Federation of Labor in ir own interest and as a bulwark of e employing class of America. With lings of sorrow that the rank and file ve so long been and still remain like football in the hands of these labor utenants of the capitalist class; with eling of joy that the Industrial Workers of the World is in the field, and here s elsewhere has shown itself capable of feguarding the interests of the workers against their misleaders.

The incident to be recorded is a strike, called May 1, 1907, in Humboldt County, California, by the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, an A. F. of L. organization. To make the incident clearer to the outside reader, a short sketch of the above named organization is necessary.

The I. B. of W. & S. M. W. was chartered under the A. F. of L. in the spring of 1905. Its most active promoters were Chas. Grambarth, a cigarmaker, and a member of the I. C. M. U.; Geo. Keeling, of the International Typographical Union; Joseph Roberts, a retail clerk, and Wm. Owens, a member of the Pacific Coast Federation of Longshoremen. The activity of these leaders in promoting an A. F. of L. organization among the lumber workers of Humboldt County at that time was occasioned by the presence of an American Labor Union organizer, one Gordon, who had been sent here to extend the A. L. U., which already had solidly organized the lumber industry in Del Norte County. Shortly after its establishment, the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. called in as secretary-treasurer E. G. Pape, a bankrupt business man, who readily fell in with the ideas of the founders. George Keeling, a Fabian Socialist, succeeded in inoculating his associates with the idea that this was not to be a union of workers to fight the masters for better conditions, but a "business institution," in which the dues of the members were to be used to establish co-operative schemes, such as union hospitals, union cigar stores, and various other institutions by which in time the workers should get control of the industries now in the hands of the capitalist class. Strikes were to be avoided; "We must not fight the capitalist directly," said the leaders. As a preliminary step in the direction of their co-operative schemes, a union labor hospital was established and also a cigar store. Other projected enterprises failed to materialize through the turn of events and because of the agitation of a little band of revolutionists scattered through the mills and logging camps of Humboldt County.

In the spring of 1905 the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. commenced recruiting its forces, and by the following spring had established some eight or nine locals of woodsmen and sawmill workers in Humboldt County, with an estimated membership of 1800. Then came the San Francisco earthquake, followed by an enormously increased demand for lumber and a rise in the prices of lumber. Here was an exceptional opportunity for the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. to make a move for better conditions. These conditions were admittedly worse at that time than those of ten years before. Woodsmen were putting in twelve hours of time per day, and millmen worked ten hours per day. Prior to 1904, board had been free in the logging camps, and no charge for board was made when the men were inactive on account of sickness or bad weather. But in that year, the companies adopted a plan by which the men were to pay board while inactive, thus reducing their wages. The opportunity afforded by the earthquake was not taken advantage of, as the rank and file had not been taught to watch for such occasions, and the leaders were afraid of jeopardizing their business enterprises. Another opportunity a little later on was afforded when the sailors of the Pacific went on strike, but that, too, was allowed to pass by. Then the rank and file, under the fire of the agitators, became dissatisfied and dropped out of the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. by hundreds. In May 1906, the Industrial Workers of the World formed an organization in Humboldt County, with about fifty charter members. The previous agitation was now continued with increased vigor, and with the result that in a few months the membership of the I. W. W. had risen to nearly 300. This condition of affairs so alarmed the A. F. of L. that in November of last year they secured the services of an organizer from San Francisco, T. E. Zant, whose training in the Building Trades Council of that city had made him a worthy disciple of the P. H. McCarthys and other notorious leaders of the metropolis. Zant in his methods of organizing adopted the usual tactics of the labor fakir, which consist of false claims of the efficacy of pure and simple unionism and misrepresentation of the aims and objects of the I. W. W. In spite of such tactics, however, little or no success was achieved in restoring the lost membership of the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. until the promise was thrown out that demands would be made in the spring for increased wages and better conditions. All the while, the I. W. W. was steadily increasing its membership, perfecting the organization and carrying on its work of education.

In February, 1907, the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. held a convention at which the following demands were formulated and sent out as follows:

"INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF WOODSMEN AND SAWMILL WORKERS.

"Affiliated with American Federation of Labor.

"Ernest G. Pape, Sec. and Treas.
1600 Fifth Street, Eureka.

"Eureka, Cal., ——190

"Wage Scale and Working Conditions for the Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers

Millmen's Division.

"1. The minimum wage shall be $40 and board per month.

"2. Those wishing to board at home or elsewhere to receive same as the company charges at the cook house.

"3. The men working for $50 and board and less to receive 15 per cent. increase in their pay. Those receiving over $50 and board per month to receive increase of 10 per cent. in their pay. These figures to be taken from the wages paid December 1, 1906. All overtime to count time and a half.

"Woodsmen's Division.

"1. The board system in vogue at present to be abolished and board to be free as in 1904.

"2. "2. Breakfast at 6 a. m. and supper at 6 p. m. Saturdays breakfast at 6 a. m. and supper at 5 p. m.

"3. Wage scale of 1904 to be re-established. Following is the minimum wage scale:

"Tender, $100; choppers, $70 and $75; filers $75; crosscutters, $65; rigging pullers, $70; head swamper, $110; second swamper, $80; common swamper, $60; loaders, $80; second loaders, $70; water slinger, $100; helper, $70; spool tender, $75; donkey engineer, $70; bull donkey engineer, $80; bull donkey fireman, $55; log fixer, $80; peelers, $60; ringers, $55; water bucks, $45; wood bucks, $40; chute tender, $70; coupler, $65; spoolwright, $70; waiter, $35; dishwasher, $35; blacksmith, increase 10 per cent.; helper, increase 10 per cent.; boltmaker by day, increase 10 per cent.; boltmaker per cord, increase 25 cents per cord; cooks, increase 10 per cent.

——President.

Attest:

——Secretary.

Commenting on the above demands, the Labor News, the official organ of the A. F. of L. of Humboldt County, gives utterance to the following gem, in its issue of April 27:

"In framing their demands last February the millmen and woodsmen were unusually considerate of their employers and there are few even outside of the unions who are not willing to admit that what the men are asking is nothing more than reasonable and just."

The foregoing demands were not made known to the rank and file until they were published in the "Labor News" about a week before the strike. Early in March the above schedule was shown to organizer Williams of the I. W. W. by one of the delegates to the woodsmen and millmen's convention, and in a speech that evening in one of the logging camps, Williams urged the A. F. of L. men present to work for a conference between the I. W. W. and A. F. of L., so that united action might be taken against the employers. These men, through their local union No. 6, I. B. of W. & S. M. W. carried out the suggestion of Williams, but this was the only local making the request for a conference, and the A. F. of L. leaders ignored their action. Two weeks before the strike was called, or on April 21, the following letter was sent to Secretary Pape of the I. B. of W. & S. M. W.:

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
Industrial Union No. 330.
(Address of Secretary: O. Wickman, 330 E Street.)

Eureka, Cal., April 21, 1907.

Mr. Ernest Pape, Sec'y I. B. of W. & S.

Dear sir: In view of the fact that a conflict may take place at any time in the near future between the woodsmen and millowners, Local 330, I. W. W., requests the Executive Board of the Brotherhood to meet a committee from this local, at such a time and place as may be most convenient for you, for the purpose of securing harmony and unity of action in case trouble should occurr, which we earnestly hope will not be the case. If you decide to have a joint meeting, our position shall be fully explained to you.

By order of Local 330,
O. Wickman, Sec'y.

P. S. Please answer immediately.

Eight days later a reply came as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF WWODSMEN AND SAWMILL WORKERS.

(Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.)

Ernest G. Pape, Sec. and Treas.,
1600 Fifth street, Eureka.

Eureka, Cal., April 29, 1907.

Mr. O. Wickman,
Sec'y of Local 330, I. W. W.

Dear sir: Laid your letter before the executive board, and as our time was very much occupied, you must excuse delay. We concluded and expected in all our plans and deliberations that your organization would approve and your membership take part in the conflict (if necessary) on the side of us wage earners against our employers, as in case of victory our gain would be also your advantage. What difference does it make to what organization the men belong so long as we gain our ends.

So far as in regard to a conference, our executive board is of the opinion, as we are two separate bodies, working for the same purpose, the betterment of our conditions, and having full confidence in the members of your organization, we therefore deem it unnecessary at the present state of affairs. By all appearances, May the first is that date set for a walkout, where necessary.

Yours respectfully,
Ernest G. Pape, Sec-Treas.

May 1st, the demands having been previously presented to the companies, and ignored by them, the men working for the Hammond Lumber Co., Pacific Lumber Co., El River Valley Lumber Minor Lumber Co., Little River Lumber Co., and one or two others, about 2,500 men altgether, went out on strike.

Evidently, the leaders of the A. F. of L. (as secretary Pape himself admitted in I. W. W. headquarters, in the presence of half a dozen witnesses, May 22) as well as the officials of the lumber companies, expected the I. W. W. men to remain at work. But in this they were disapointed. Although Organizer Williams was in Oregon at the time, the I. W. W. struck to a man for the enofrcement of the demands made by their A. F. of L. brothers, thus showing themselves true to the principles of class solidarity upon whic hour organization is buil t.

Nevertheless, the refusal of the A. F. of L. leaders to meet the I. W. W. in join conference left the impression among the lumber owners that the workers were divided and therefore unable to put up the resistance they could have done by the two organizations coming together. And so the employers prepared for a determined resistance.

Another fact must be noted: All the lumber companies were not affected by the strike, though none of them were meeting the conditions demanded by the union. For example: the men working for Dolber & Carson were allowed to remain at work, although that company was only paying a minimum of $50 per month for common swampers (the union scale calling for $60), and did not grant the woodsmen's hours until three days after the strike was on. Another company, the Elk River Lumber Company, whose men were not called out on strike, was paying as low as $45 a month for common swampers. The leaders offered as a reason for leaving these companies unaffected, that they were paying the union scale. When this was shown to be false by the I. W. W., the fakirs were silent, but investigation showed the real reason to be that these men were for the most part non-union men, and the A. F. of L. felt itself unable to call them out.

Two days after the strike was called, when his services should have been most required, Organizer T. E. Zant left the scene of action, and for several days no one could find out where he had gone. Later it developed that he had gone to San Francisco on some mission connected with the strike. Upon Zant's return, May 15, he made known the nature of that mission. In a public meeting of the I. B. of W. & S. M. W. he said he was in San Francicso for the purpose of finding a market for the lumber of the smaller companies (non-union) and securing a boycott through the Building Trades Council of San Francisco against the lumber of the larger companies. In other words, Zant and the Brotherhood were going to break up the Lumbbermen's Association.

The I. W. W. protested against such silly procedure, and insisted that the strike was for enforcing the demands against all companies. About this time, that is, May 14, the I. W. W. made a second attempt to obtain united action, and the following letter was addressed to Secretary Pape:

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD—INDUSTRIAL UNION, No. 330.

Mr. Ernest Pape,
Secy. Strike Comm., I. B. of W. & S. M. W.

Dear Sir:—

At a meeting of the I. W. W. strike committee this afternoon I was instructed to communicate with you as secretary of the executive committee in charge of the present strike, and to ask for joint meetings henceforth of the A. F. of L. and I. W. W. strike committees. The rank and file of the I. W. W. are suggesting such action on our part, and we sincerely hope you will lay aside all personal considerations, if you have any, and allow the two organizations to come together and confer as to the best means of conducting the woodmen's and millmen's strike.

Awaiting a reply immediately, I am,
Yours for the I. W. W. Strike Committee,
B. H. Williams, Secy.

Pape replied as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF WOODSMEN AND SAWMILL WORKERS.

Eureka, Cal., May 15, 1907.

Mr. H. B. Williams,
Secy.

Dear Sir:—

Yours from May the 14th instant on hand, and laid your letter before our executive board. It is beyond our power to meet with your committee jointly in conducting the strike. The proposition would have to be turned over to the different locals for a referendum vote, and at present it would be nearly an impossibility to get an expression of our members on that subject. So far as personal feelings are concerned, there never were any, especially since the commencing of our strike, as we have made use of some of your members, as well as ours, and found them faithful in every way. With best wishes for our success, and hoping that you will further give us your best support, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
Ernest G. Pape, Sec.-Treas.

THE NEWBERG INCIDENT.

The week following this second refusal of the A. F. of L. leaders to bring about united action, an incident occurred that marked the turning point in the strike, and forced the hand of the fakirs. As far as the larger companies were concerned, no indications of yielding the demands were in evidence. However, one of the smaller companies, the Eel River Lumber Co., with camp and mill at Newberg, was anxious to resume operations, and offered to concede all the demands to the strikers, but without recognition of the union. Twice prior to May 20, the foreman at Newberg hired a crew of A. F. of L. men, and each time the leaders kept the men from going to work, saying that the company must meet a "committee from the union or the executive board and give the men a definite pledge" (contract). Speaking of this matter, the Labor News of May 21st says:

"Newberg is enthusiastic for the men and their cause, and there is little prospect of any break occurring there for a long time to come, unless the Eel River Lumber Co. meets either a committee from the Fortuna union or the executive board and gives their employees in a body the same offer they are making individuals, in which case the present difficulty can be ended in a few moments, FOR THE COMPANY OFFERS TO CONCEDE EVERY DEMAND THE MEN HAVE MADE. All the men ask beyond this is a definite pledge that all employees shall be granted these conditions without discrimination against any men on strike, and that the offer be kept in good faith." Thus it was clear that the A. F. of L. leaders were holding out for recognition of themselves.

When the I. W. W. learned of this situation, we immediately called a special meeting of Local 330, discussed the situation in detail, and sent a committee to Newberg to find out about it. Our committee returned next day and reported that all demands were promised by the foreman. The matter was again thoroughly discussed, and by a practicaly unanimous vote we decided that inasmuch as our men struck simply to enforce the wage scale demanded by the A. F. of L. union, and that scale had been offered at Newberg, our men should go to work there, and not cause the I. W. W. to commit suicide by holding out for recognition of the A. F. of L. executive board. So the Newberg foreman was given to understand that he could hire I. W. W. men to open his camp provided he paid the scale demanded by the A. F. of L. He was also given to understand that if he failed to keep his promise to the I. W. W. men, these men would not stay there. So Foreman Spinney started to hire a crew, and had secured about twenty I. W. W. men, when he stopped, saying to several others who applied for work that he was full handed. We suspected that some kind of a deal was on between the Newberg Superintendent and the A. F. of L. leaders, but our men went out next day anyway. When the I. W. W. men reached camp they were told the scale could not be paid. At once our men started to roll up their blankets again, preparing to return to town. The foreman, however, told them to wait, as he would see the superintendent, and thought he could adjust matters. Returning shortly, the foreman said everything was all right. Our men made the mistake of not thoroughly investigating, and went to work, understanding that the scale was to be paid in every particular. The next day the "deal" came to light. When Foreman Spinney stopped hiring I. W. W. men on the pretext that he was full-handed, he had just received a telephone message from Fortuna, presumably from Superintendent Seffens, of the Newberg company, informing him that negotiations were on between the superintendent and the A. F. of L. leaders. Superintendent Seffens at that time met a "committee from the union" in the person of John Shillington, member of the executive board of the I. B. of W. & S. M. W., and after "carefully going over the demands" with tthe superintendent, Shillington offered to compromise as follows:

Choppers wanted a minimum wage of $75 and $70 for firsts and seconds. Shillington conceded the demand, making a cut to $70 and $65, the same as they were getting before the strike. Again, common swampers wanted a minimum of $60 per month. Shillington consented to reduce that to $50 for green men, the same as they were getting before the strike. Finally, the Brotherhood had demanded free board, the system in vogue prior to 1904. Shillington compromised this to provide for free board only when the men work steadily and on Sundays. If the men lay off on account of a breakdown or bad weather, they pay fifty tically the same board arrangement cents a day each. Again this is pracas that prevailing at Newberg before the strike. The terms of the "deal," as above, were published in the Labor News of May 25.

Shillington laid this compromise arrangement before the Fortuna union, and they voted to accept the foregoing terms at the suggestion of Shillington. This was the reason Foreman Spinney stopped hiring I. W. W. men. By this "deal" A. F. of L. men had become cheaper.

Thus John Shillington, acting with full knowledge and consent of the executive board of the I. B. of W. & S. M. W., as we found out afterwards, deliberately threw down the strike of the woodsmen and sawmill workers of Humbold county.

Knowing that the I. W. W. men had gone to work at Newberg, and fearing that they did not understand the "deal" between Shillington and Supt. Seffens (none of our men hired as choppers or common swampers), the I. W. W. strike committee immediately sent three men to Newberg. When the situation was made clear to the I. W. W. men, with one or two exceptions, they at once rolled their blankets and came back to town, refusing to be scabbed on by the A. F. of L. in an A. F. of L. strike. It should be noted here that when the I. W. W. men were about to go to work at Newberg, A. F. of L. pickets used all powers of persuasion to keep them at work there, thus trying to make the I. W. W. a party to the deal whereby the A. F. of L. leaders broke their own strike.

That night on which the men returned from Newberg—Saturday, May 25—another special meeting of Local 330, I. W. W., was held. After again going over the situation in general and the Newberg incident in particular, the I. W. W. men decided with only one dissenting vote, on a secret ballot, that inasmuch as it was now clear that the executive board of the A. F. of L. had by their act at Newberg, thrown down the strike and the rank and file of their own organization for the sake of getting themselves recognized, the I. W. W. would be untrue to the working class if it should remain out on strike any longer. And therefore the I. W. W. declares the strike off in Humbold county, as far as our members are concerned, and that our men are at liberty to go to work wherever they can.

At this writing, June 3, the A. F. of L. has not yet called the strike off, although a large number of A. F. of L. men have drifted back to work, and great dissatisfaction is shown by the rest towards their leaders, who had thus betrayed them. About a thousand strikers have left the county in search of work elsewhere.

B. H. Williams.
A. Gilhaus.

Eureka, Cal., June 3, 1907.

"The Concentration of Wealth"
By HENRY LAURENS CALL
Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia College, New York, December 27, 1906.

In this noted contribution to economic science, Mr. Call has shown not only the startling degree and growth of wealth concentration in the United States, but also the means by which this wealth concentration has been brought about. He has further demonstrated the justice as well as the necessity of society reclaiming all the instruments of production precisely as are "confiscated" the burglar's loot, the counterfeiter's coin, or the pirate's ship.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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When you see a man subject to another, or flattering him contrary to his own opinion, confidently affirm that this man is not free; and not only if he do this for a bit of supper, but also if he does it for a government position, or a consulship; and call these men little slaves who for the sake of little matters do these things, and those who do so for the sake of great things call great slaves, as they deserve to be.

—EPICTETUS.

ALADIN'S "PUBLIC OPINION."

It is not surprising that the Republican and Democratic press of the land has pounced upon just one certain passage in the interview given by the Russian revolutionist Aladin on the eve of his departure from his lecturing tour in this country, and has since been singing the praises of that one passage. When a foreigner arrives in a strange country, whatever that country may be, on a mission such as brought Aladin to America, it is but natural he should be praiseful of the land in which he comes for help, nor should it be surprising if he be not critical. That Aladin's praises of America were uncritical is pardonable. It is hardly possible to censure aught in the country that one contrasts with that which the Czar now keeps steeped in the blood of its people. Nevertheless, there was one observation made by Aladin in praise of America so fundamentally wrong that it redounds not against the Czar, it redounds against the people of Russia themselves—it redounds against that revolution-leavened mass of the Russian people, now struggling to overthrow autocracy. That observation was that "America has, and Russia is deprived of a public opinion."

Aladin's estimate is false. It is false as to Russia; it is false as to America. Fact is, there is in Russia, to-day, a more strongly developed and conscious public opinion than the present America enjoys, or is animated by. Aladin has been deceived by appearances.

As to Russia, what is it that has drawn upon her the eyes of the civilized world? It is the force of the PUBLIC OPINION that is asserting itelf. Not all the forceful measures of Tsaristic repression can down that public opinion. Public opinion in Russia condemns the Tsar's regimen. The condemnation is so emphatic that the Tsar leads the apprehensive life of a pursued criminal in hiding. What if not public opinion can be the fire that raises the heavy thunder-laden clouds now heavily gathering over the Winter Palace, the symbol of Russian old style rule. That that public opinion is being cruelly lacerated; that the mailed fist of autocracy is smiting it; —none of that is an argument against its existence. On the contrary. The need of the continuous Cossacks' knout; the need of the continuous application of the mailed fist—these are so many evidences of a powerful, a virile, a wide-spread, a deepseated PUBLIC OPINION that is too powerful, too virile, too wide-spread, too deep-seated to be beaten down.

How, now in America? The average life of the average workingman is here lower than it is in Russia. In larger numbers than in even Russia are workingmen here sacrificed in the shambles of our rulers, the establishments of capitalist exploitation. And when intelligent organization is set up to oppose the Wrong, the temerarious act is visited, as now seen in Boise, by kidnapping and by all manner of other roughshod violations of civilization, culminating, as exhibited in Boise, with the compelling of a man to defend himself against charges on which he is not indicted. And yet there is quiet in the land. The absence of protest, in the only emphatic manner that Tyranny understands, has been misconstrued by Aladin as a sign of public opinion—a public opinion of approval. Aladin erred. America, not yet having been scourged as Russia has been, has not yet reached the point of being animated by a true public opinion. A prostituted capitalist press vocalizes the sentiments of the tyrant class. Their's is not public opinion. It is the opinion of the Tsar-class. Public opinion in America is still a-forming. It is forming fast. For sociologic reasons identical with those that have caused public opinion to take shape in Russia, despite all hangings and banishments, and that causes public opinion in Russia, now that it has taken shape, to be indomitable, self-assertant, public opinion in America is crystallizing to the hardening point. When a public opinion shall have taken shape here, then, to the rustle of the myriad votes shaken from the Proletarian forest, and backed by the thunderbolt of the Industrial Organization, the Aladin visitors to America will no longer be deceived by appearances. They will recognize their kin.

"SHALLOW PHILOSOPHY" AND "MAWKISH SENTIMENTALITY."

The Boston "Inter-Nation" published and now issues in neat little pamphlet form an article by Frederic J. Whiting on "The Attack on Railroad Capitalizations." The thanks of the "undesirable citizens" is due the "Inter-Nation" and Mr. Whiting.

The claims of Capital to its right to exist, and regarding the wrong-headedness of the "undesirable citizens" in assaulting it, has hitherto been:

1. That Capital only gets and aims at getting a fair return on the capital invested;

2. That Capital secures to all men an equal opportunity; if some turn out rich and others wage slaves the difference arises not from a denial by capitalism of equal opportunities to all, it arises from the circumstance that some are clever and they become capitalists, while others are asses, and they become wage slaves.

Mr. Whiting boldly abandons these old-time trenches. Contemptuously he discards them as "shallow philosophy" and "mawkish sentimentality." Plump and plain he now comes out with the truth, long known to the "undesirable citizens," and as stoutly hitherto pretended to be untruth by the "desirables."

As to the old-time principle No 1, regarding Capital's fair return on capital actually invested, Mr. Whiting boldly declares: "If railroad charges are made proportionate to a 'fair return on capital actually invested,' the initiative of capital would be immensely impaired." Away with the "mawkish sentimentality" of justifying high or inordinate returns on the plea of their being "fair returns on the capital actually invested!" Robust sense admits the truth. The truth, as admitted by Mr. Whiting, is that "the initiative of capital" is the getting of unfair returns on the capital actually invested. Without such a brigand's initiative the brigand's effectiveness would be impaired.—Correct.

As to the old-time principle No. 2, regarding the tendency of capitalist society to secure to all men equal opportunities, Mr. Whiting tosses it aside, also, with admirable boldness. Says he: "It is a misplaced zeal that would secure for all men an equality of opportunity." Away with the "shallow philosophy" that pictures the state as intended to afford to all its citizens an equal opportunity! Away with such shallowness! Profundity knows better and is not ashamed to say so. Time may have been when profound and unmawkish Capital was constrained to hide its candle under a bushel. That time is no more. Profound philosophy knows and tells the truth—Capitalism must aim at the reverse of securing for all men an equality of opportunity. Without that Capitalism would perish.—Correct.

And what would become of the Whitings?

CATCHING 'EM ACOMIN', AND CATCHING 'EM AGWINE'.

Here are two seemingly disconnected economic facts that are, in fact shoots of one root.

The railroads are causing articles to appear in papers and magazines intended to agitate in favor of placing at their disposal the moneys found in the savings banks. The argument has an ingenious flavor of bait. "Money" say they, "is not obtainable except by paying rates of interest so high that the railroads find is impossible to do so"; at the same time, so the reasoning proceeds, "moneys in the savings banks earn only from 3 to 4 per cent., averaging probably 3½ per cent"; consequently the thing to do is to allow the railroads to borrow these deposits, because, then "a good deal of the dissatisfied feelings against railroads would be removed: the 'plain people' depositors would get dividends ranging from 4 to 10 per cent."

The other economic fact is that there is a rumbling in the Pittsburg, Pa., mining district. The dissatisfaction arises from the introduction of the new automatic steam or shaker dumping machines, which are said to cause the throwing out of men, and the inevitable lowering of wages, besides a number of minor, though still galling evils.

The economics back and at bottom of these two items may be presented in mathematical form.

Say, there are 1,000 workingmen in a certain shop, producing $12,000 of wealth a day, each averaging $3 a day in wages, and each depositing every day $1 in the bank. The case is an extreme one, but illustrates the point. We would then have this proposition:

1,000 men; produce $12,000; retain $3,000; yield $9,000 profits.

The capitalist wants ever higher profits. A favorite way to reach this is to lower the pay roll. Improved machinery is the readiest means: it enables the capitalist to produce as least a much with fewer hands. With the machine we would have this proposition:

500 men; produce $12,000: retain (at the old rate of $3 a day) $1,500; yield $10,500 profits—that is, $1,500 more than before.

But an increase in the supply of labor, brought on by the displacement of 50 per cent. of the hands inevitably resolves itself into a lowering of the price of labor-power, of wages. We then face this third proposition:

500 men; produce $12,000; retain (at the lowered rate of $2 a day) $1,000; yield to the capitalist $11,000 profits—that is $500 more than immediately upon the introduction of machinery, and $2,000 more than before the improved machine was bought.

With whose money is that machine bought? Capitalists are rich enough, one might think, not to borrow money. 'Tis not so. That it is not so may be judged from the passage quoted above from the articles inspired by the money-wanting railroad interests. That machine is bought with borrowed money, BORROWED FROM THE BANKS.

Thus it is seen that the moneys which workingmen either deposit directly in the in the banks, or which are taxed as dues out of their hides by the labor fakirs and placed in the banks, ready for the capitalists, become to a not unappreciable extent the funds from which the capitalists raise the loans, with which they purchase the machines, with which they knock out the workers and then reduce their wages—hence the grumblings of the Pittsburg coal district.

Let the cigarmakers, the miners and many other workers, whose labor leaders boast of their vast deposits, chew upon these facts. They will find the explanation of the capitalists' friendship for the fakirs; they will find the explanation for their large deposits; they will find the explanation of how and why their "savings" are transformed into the means that knock them out of work, and into lower wages.

DRIVEN TO ADMIT THE TRUTH.

The "Worker" of the 8th of this month contains the following signed article by its business manager:

"Inside News of The Worker."

"The Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, which has published The Worker at a deficit for so many, many years for the sake of the movement, has been sorely tried in the last few months. Our readers have only partly learned the truth. The 'Volkszeitung' and 'The Worker' for many years were made to suffer directly for the contention of rival unions. The slightest oversight on the part of the management or the editorial staff was given the meanest interpretation. The 'Volkszeitung' was made to lose thousands of readers for its championship of this or that strike in the interest of the working class, and would have succumbed to the onslaught of enraged firms and corporations directly affected, had it not been for the support of the German progressive unions. Recently the Association was compelled to advance the wages of its many union employes. It could not do otherwise. The price of paper also advanced, so that the expenses were increased about one hundred dollars weekly. The Association then notified the State Committee that unless it assumed the publication of 'The Worker,' then the recognized standard Socialist paper of the largest city of the country, would be no more after July 1, 1907. The question before the comrades of the Atlantic states is: Shall The Worker live or die? If the comrades decide for the former, then it means effort and sacrifices of a nature still unknown to the native comrades. This is the moment which will demonstrate whether they are made of the proper material out of which Socialists are cast.—Frederick Krafft, Manager.

Extensive comment on the above quotation is unnecessary. Plainly and bluntly, it sustains the position held by the Socialist Labor Party on the subjects to which it refers.

First—Individuals should not try to dominate the Socialist movement. They cannot. The cloven hoof of a privately-owned Socialist press, trampling on the very ideals of the movement, at last gets tangled in the barb-wire fence which blocks the path of all small private industries. The 'Worker' now admits this fact, and now flees for refuge to that "party ownership" which it has long been decrying as unspeakable "De Leonism."

Second—The "Worker" admits its failure to be neutral on the union question. With its hand tied behind its back and its mouth gagged by the A. F. of L., it has at last been torn to pieces by those before whom it bowed and scraped. We congratulate Manager Krafft on the boldness of his confession, and the S. E. C. of the Socialist Party of New York on the thoroughness of its conversion. Will the S. P. of New York stop after this forward lunge, or will it press on to complete ownership of its press, to revolutionary industrial unionism, in short, to that course into which conditions are forcing every honest element of the American movement? Most sincerely does The People hope that a surprise is in store for those whose recollections of the history of the "Worker" fail to warrant great enthusiasm.

"The fight on the Coal Trust will begin to-day"; "Government will ask for a dissolution of the merger"; so run the dispatches from Washington— and, like the moon smiles down upon the dogs that bark upon it, Trusts and mergers continue unabated and growing, obedient to the economic law that competition breeds monopoly; monopoly thereupon breeds competition; competition thereupon breeds monopoly upon a higher grade; monopoly thereupon breeds competition again, but upon a restricted plane; thereupon competition again breeds monopoly upon a still higher, more powerful, less accessible plane; and so on until the inaccessible Trust and Merger sets in and asks the old Tweed question: "What are you going to do about it?"

"If the Coal Trust is smashed", so runs the argument of the opposition, "there will be other broken crockery, and there is no man in a large way of trade who can say now whether or not it is in his pantry." In other words, the question is not whether the Trust is a tyranny, but whether tyranny is exercised by so many other choice plutocrats that, if, it is assailed in any one instance, it is shaken in so many others. Or, again, the defense is—Wrong must be upheld in every single instance, because, if attacked in any single instance, it shakes all "the Pillars of Law and Order."—Shake 'em up, and let the vicious structure tumble over the ears of the rats that infect it.

The New York "Evening Post" sneers at the presumption of Bebel to "prejudge the case of Haywood, and call for a verdict of acquittal." How dare Bebel be guilty of such impudence? Did not the "Evening Post" long ago prejudge the Haywood case and call him a murderer? Does and did not that settle the matter?

A new crop is springing up of protesters against capital punishment. With gladness the capitalist press allows these innocents to give vent to their sentimental harmless gush. Otherwise would it be if these objectors to capital punishment were to enumerate the hundreds of workingmen who suffer death as the penalty of being wage slaves. The official "capital punishment" may be decried: that don't hurt. The unofficial "capital punishment" inflicted upon the wage slaves in mines and factories and on railroads—that may not be complained of: that complaint hurts.

The old fight of the country against the city has assumed a novel aspect in France. The vinegrowers of the region of Perpignan are threatening all manner of gory things if the Government does not stop the wholesale adulterations of wine going on in the cities. The "clever-er" city adulterators, who have chemistry to aid them, are obviously too much for the less "clever" country adulterators, who are still resorting to old-time methods of cheating.

"Kelly the bum " was one of the McParland police spies who committed the crimes for which the innocent Molly Maguires were hanged. "Kelly the bum" played the comedy of "turning states evidence." He pleaded guilty as a particeps criminis . And then his capitalist pay-masters, instead of simply "reprieving" him, furnished him with money to leave the country. If the expectation of reward is as good as the reception thereof, then Orchard should add the name of "Kelly the bum" to his many other aliases.

The keen scent of the plutocracy, and its internationality have both received glaring illustratons. European financiers, backed by American dittos to the tune of $12,000,000, have just merged their purses and raised a $50,000,000 loan to aid the Tsar of Russia. Thus international plutocracy invests in blood for the protection of the system of bleeding the people.

Mayor Schmitz, just found guilty of extortion and blackmail, should be quickly added to the list of "selfmade men." Such lists are being gotten up by the capitalist to prove how "cleverness, push and thrift" will enable any man to rise from poverty to affluence. Schmitz was a poor drummer boy, when "cleverness, push and thrift" caused him to rise majestically—till he landed in jail.

Orchard declares that King David is his guide. It must be the bigamy part.

CONVERSATION No. 3.

[Under this head will be reproduced a series of conversations that were either listened to or partaken in by the editor of The People in the company of the capitalist passengers, whom he met in the Pullmans in the course of his recent extensive tour in the West.]

Owing to a washout some fifty miles east of Las Vegas and spreading over about eighty miles of the tracks, the trains from Salt Lake to Los Angeles on the Salt Lake & San Pedro road were prevented from running during the month of March. As a consequence a Pullman and coach left Rhyolite for Las Vegas, connected there with a stub train, and thus the rest of the journey was performed. Three young men, the oldest not over twenty-five, the youngest barely nineteen, were among the few Pullman passengers in the train from Rhyolite to Los Angeles on the morning of March 26. The youths hugged the smoking compartment. They kept it in an almost constant roar. They were going back to Los Angeles for a "lark"; they had left Los Angeles for a short trial in "roughing it." That they were affluent appeared at all points; it also appeared from their talk that they derived revenues from mining stock. The subjects of their conversation were essentially immoral. They had the polish of manners and language. Not by gesture nor word were they obscene. Nevertheless, excepting at the intervals when they talked "business" their whole talk was upon the immoral plans they had perfected and were now within thirty-six hours of putting into execution. They discussed their "amours" freely; named names, considered a trip to San Diego with their charmers; etc.; etc. What was this ribald conversation, this minute preparation for a debauch the back ground of? What were the "business" interludes upon? The "business" interludes were upon the miners' strike. The following are some of the expressions uttered:

"Damn that I. W. W. to hell!"

"I'd hang every one of those men!"

"They ought to be run out of the country."

"They don't care! What have they to lose? The strike is destroying property."

"One hour of Sherman Bell here in Nevada would be worth a year of that sleepy Governor."

"They had a meeting up in Rhyolite a week ago. Bell should have been there. He would have pumped them full of holes; or dumped them across the borders."

Etc., etc., etc.

These utterances are brutal enough; they are blood-thirsty enough; they are reckless enough taken apart from their context. Taken in their context, as the accentuation of a conversation that contemplated a drunken wassail and otherwise unspeakable debauch, the utterances sounded infinitely more brutal, bloodthirsty and reckless.

A new style of prejudicing public opinion against Haywood is typified in the New York "World." It says: "Haywood's manner has changed since Orchard took the stand. During the period of jury getting he frequently smiled and joked with his lawyers. He has not smiled since Orchard appeared in Court."—As if a man could smile who sees the snaky coils of a conspiracy winding around his life!

While the Hague Congress is getting ready to meet and establish "peace universal," the Kaiser, it is now discovered, is seeking to foment trouble between Japan and the United States.

Let none be deceived by the "Recount Bill" which a Republican Legislature passed in favor of Hearst. Those capitalists who are sore on the bill, like the New York "Times", are making damaging admissions. They are correctly saying that it is "A BILL OF WHOSE PROVISIONS NONE BUT A RICH MAN CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE."

One should think that marriages are few enough not to throw hindrances in their way. Nevertheless, the Assembly of New York has passed a bill making wedding license necessary to matrimony. Into whose hands is this a scheme to throw some little fees?

For comedians give us capitalists and their politicians. Taft, the "rising candidate against Roosevelt's boom," is reported to have collapsed in public view after a review in St. Paul, "due to acute indigestion."—Roosevelt's boom immediately went up 10 degrees. The "consideration" is not mentioned.

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OMAHA WORKER

Leaves Socialist Party—It Fails To Reflect Working Class Interests.

Omaha, Neb., May 30, 1907.

To Local Omaha, Socialist Party:—

I, the undersigned, member of the Socialist party, hereby tender my resignation from said party for the following reasons;—

It seems to me that the class-conscious Socialist, (and to be class-conscious is to know your class), in order to fight for the interest of the working class, must stand for an economic organization of industrial unions, bound together like bands of steel; also for independent political action of the Working Class, and in the recognition of the importance of both methods of warfare.

It also seems to me that the principles laid down by the Industrial Workers of the World must come first, for here and here only, can we have might with which to defend the rights of the working class at the mills, mines, factories and shops every working day of the year.

The industrial organization will teach the Working Class their natural rights in all industries, to take and hold and operate these industries for the benefit of the Working Class in these industries. It also seems to me that the political as well as the economic organizations must be controlled always and entirely by the Working Class.

If others are moved by ideals of justice towards the Working Class, well and good; and if they wish to help the Working Class, we have no fault to find. But if they desire any particular consideration for their help, they must cease being thieves and become workers.

We, as a working class, must have no consideration for any one but the actual wage-worker. If we are ever emancipated from this wage slavery and tyranny, it must be done by the actual workers themselves.

It is a fact, admitted by all intelligent persons, that economic conditions give birth to political parties. It is also admitted that political parties are destructive, while economic organizations are constructive.

The working class would have good reasons to be hopeless, if it were true that political methods alone are of benefit. Because as fast as the working class are becoming dangerous on the political field, they can be, and are being, disfranchised, until they are left helpless politically.

It needs no proof to show the class-conscious working class that the Socialist party is not a reflex of the Industrial Workers of the World. This being absolutely true, I would be false to myself, a traitor to my class, to belong to a political party which is not a true reflex of our economic organization, the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Socialist party, under its present management of parasites, will not emancipate the working class. They are not worth one cent a day fighting the battles of the working class, as they do not understand the workers' conditions, in the mines, mills and shops, in fact, they are not students of economics, or else they would not take the stand they have taken against the I. W. W.

They are, as a general rule, untruthful and dishonest. They have lied and tried to deceive the working class as to the true mission of the I. W. W. to further their own interests.

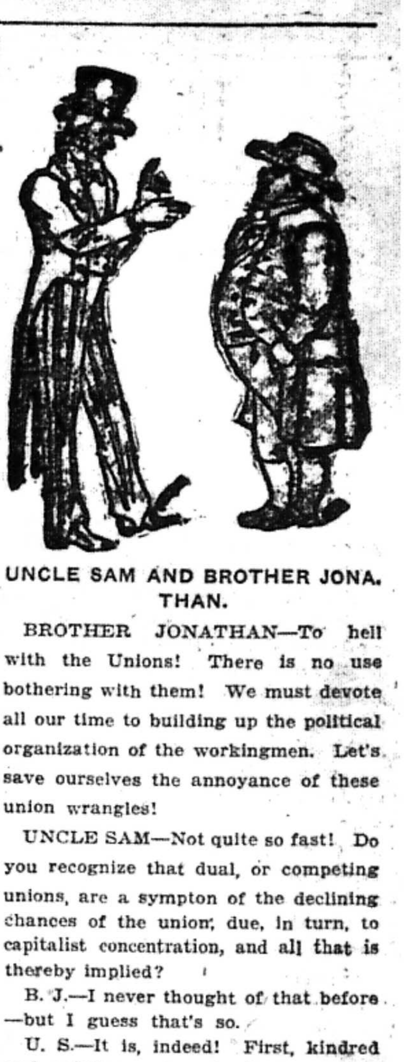
It is this class of parasites, with their privately owned press, and state autonomy, that is dictating the policy of the Socialist party in these United States at the present time. These political demagogues, instead of trying to unite the working class into one class-conscious union, keep the working class divided into crafts which do not exist. They seem to be afraid of offending these anti-Socialist organizations.

Since the birth of our organization, the I. W. W., what have these privately owned papers, (claiming to fight the battles of the working class), done for the I. W. W.? Some have come out openly and fought the organization; others remained silent, and are silent to-day. These Socialist party papers, owned by individuals, appeal to the working class from time to time, stating, "It will be the efforts of this paper to report the activities of the labor unions, their conflicts, controversies, trials and triumphs." They further say, "We will overlook no group of workers anywhere, to this end, ink and paper, voice and brains, are hard at work."

What report have we received through the columns of these privately-owned socialist papers, of our fellow-workers and comrades, in conflicts with their masters, at Goldfield, Portland, Schenectady, Paterson, Skowhegan, and Nome, Alaska? I will leave this to you to answer.

These privately-owned socialist papers are nothing more nor less than imposters and hypocrites; and by their silence in

(Continued on page 5.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—To hell with the Unions! There is no use bothering with them! We must devote all our time to building up the political organization of the workingmen. Let's save ourselves the annoyance of these union wrangles!

UNCLE SAM—Not quite so fast! Do you recognize that dual, or competing unions, are a sympton of the declining chances of the union; due, in turn, to capitalist concentration, and all that is thereby implied?

B. J.—I never thought of that before—but I guess that's so.

U. S.—It is, indeed! First, kindred and existing unions begin to quarrel about "jurisdiction," and next the dual or competing, union springs up. Now, just join the last two points together, and what do we find? We find that, so long as unions have a chance, they will exist, and in the measure that the chance declines without being wholly destroyed, the dual or competing union will spring up. If you admit ten more years of competition, but of simultaneous declining chances for the union to resist capitalist encroachment, can you escape the conclusion that, the two causes co-operating, dual or competing unions will increase in number and that the "jurisdiction" fight will grow in bitterness?

B. J. (reflects with puckered brow)—I cannot escape the conclusion. It—it is correct!

U. S.—Of course, it is! We see the fact all around us. "Jurisdiction" fights galore among the old unions, and competing unions springing up everywhere!

B. J.—That's so!

U. S.—Now, Jonathan, keep the strings of your thinking cap fast. The crucial point is coming that will put the strings to the utmost test.

B. J.—I'm ready.

U. S.—Your "political movement" is to be made of workingmen, you say?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Do you stick to that?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—And increasing numbers of those workingmen will be either in unions that are fighting each other on the "jurisdiction" issue, or in competing unions—all of them hurling at each other the epithet of "scabs?"

Thick drops of perspiration gather on B. J.'s forehad.

U. S.—Will they not? Will not increasing numbers of workingmen be in one another's hair from opposing union camps?

B. J.—They will.

U. S.—Now answer up! And straight forward! Do you imagine that workingmen in one another's hair, acting like wild Indians on the economic field, will behave like cooing doves inside of your workingmen's political organization?

B. J.'s forehead is bathed in perspiration.

U. S.—Do you, in other words, imagine that, with pandemonium reigning on the economic field, outside of your political organization, you can have, within the organization, that same element comporting themselves as if in church?

B. J. fidgets from leg to the other, mopping his forehead.

U. S.—Do you, in short, imagine that a workingmen's political organization can escape what you call "the annoyances of union wrangles" if those annoyances affect their economic organization?

B. J. looks as if he were on the point of exploding.

U. S.—No answer?

B. J. (making a supreme effort)—No! —It is nonsense!—The thing is unimaginable. No peace can reign within a workingmen's political organization if war reigns without in their economic relations with one another.

U. S.—Now, what becomes of your plan "to let the Union Question go to hell," "not to bother with the unions," and "to save yourself the annoyance of all those union wrangles?"

B. J.—Gone up the flue! Smashed by Jericho! Knocked into a cocked hat, by thunder!

U. S.—I should gently stutter!

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

REACTION IN 'FRISCO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Emma Goldman held several successful meetings here (from her standpoint). About half the Socialist party members, realizing that they can no longer feed the working class with pure and simple political Socialism, are denouncing their former faith and declaring themselves anarchists and organized a club they called Social Science. The other faction of the Socialist party, also composed mostly of intellectuals and cockroach business men, still claim a few more nickels and dimes can be collected through their Salvation Army tactics of passing the hat and selling their Wilshire war cry, etc.

Cock-roach business men can see their finish in this city, as far as competing with big concerns go, and they certainly don't want to "shake hands with a No. 2" (that is what the employment office calls shovel work). They think they can ride into a political job on the backs of the wage slave under the name of Socialism.

Cock-roach "Sogialism" and cock-roach "Social Sciene" are in a death struggle here now. The wage slave don't see the difference, and consequently does not know where he is at.

The pure and simple political Socialist tells the slave all he has to do is to vote, vote, vote the Socialist party ticket. Now that is not asking much; it only takes a minute and a half to vote out of the four years. Of course they all agree the dream will be much more pleasant if the patient will take "The Appeal" once a week; and occasionally a draught of cereal coffee will quiet the nerves for the coming revolution.

"Good A. F. of L. union men" claim Wayland's "dope" can't stand the test alongside of Emma's science and from now on the A. F. of L. will have "general strikes" instead of "general fizzles" like they have had in the past. "Sacred contracts" will be torn up and more attention will be given to "higher morals."

It don't make any difference to the I. W. W. whether the little dying cockroach calls himself an anarchist or a pure and simple political Socialist. We must keep right on organizing the wage slaves in the Industrial Union, educating and showing the way for his final emancipation from wage slavery. Any cockroach business man that has a mania to vote for cockroach "Socialism" let him vote, let him vote his head off if he wants to. If the cockroach business man wants to call himself an anarchist, let him do so; nobody will force him to vote the pure and simple Socialist ticket. The working class would be just as well off on election day if the cockroach anarchist would refuse to go to the ballot box, and instead go into his bath room, quietly lock the door, take a good razor and give himself some "direct action" across the throat. The I. W. W. will go on no matter whether the cockroach business man believes in "voting" or in "direct action."

O. W. Sewell,
Local 12, I. W. W.
San Francisco, Cal., June 2.

IN FAR OFF AUSTRALIA.

Australian Socialist League,
West Wallsend Branch,
May 12, 1907.

Dear Comrades:—

Having been constant readers of the Weekly People for nearly four years we desire our subscriptions renewed for the next six months. You will find money enclosed for six Weekly People and one "Industrial Bulletin" to be forwarded to the undersigned. Seeing you also have a daily production would you be kind enough to send me a sample copy, as I would like to see it, as it is the only daily Socialist paper printed in the English language.

I may state we are making good use of The People in this coal district of Newcastle, by teaching our class the principles, aims and objects of the I. W. W. of which it has taught us so much. Knowing you will never cease to fight for the disinherited working class, as we are doing here, in ever increasing numbers, I remain, yours ever for the revolution,

D. McNeill, Jr.,
West Wallsend, via Newcastle,
N. S. W., Australia.

TO THE POINT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have just seen in the Weekly People of June 15 an article "Chicago Debate," by B. M. Saner of Chicago, Ill., a member of Local 85, I. W. W. I want to register a kick against this article in the Weekly People, which, in my judgment, is not to be used to insult the working class. The "robber class" does that every day, adding insult upon injury, and it is they who call the working people ignorant and darn fools, and I am surprised at the Weekly People allowing such an insult to appear.

In Saner's article one paragraph states "As to the attending cattle, the question arises, can they ever be taught to think for themselves without the aid of a leader, or must they always be like a phonograph out of which nothing can come other than, is spoken into it?" In my opinion, it is an insult to call working people "cattle", and The People should not have given space to an article that contains this remark. The most that can be said is that the workers are not informed in regards to their own material interest in general and industrial unionism in particular. We that are in the movement to-day are made out of the same flesh and blood as all other workers; neither can we lay the claim to be possessed of more intelligence than the rest of the toilers. The only difference between us and the workers called "cattle" is that circumstances and conditions have lead us to think; literature that has been placed into our hands by workingmen who have gone through the same process, has made us investigate, and finally join the movement.

Now, we were darn fools or cattle, and it is but reasonable to expect that other workingmen who might be jingos, pure and simplers, etc., to-day will in time see the necessity of organizing along the lines of Industrial Unionism, if reached by our literature and speakers, and I venture to say without fear that in proportion as our literature reaches the masses, in the same proportion will they commence to think, investigate and join us in the overthrow of the wage system.

It is not B. M. Saner alone who calls the working people "cattle." Mr. F. W. Knoche, member of Local 85, has stated at a meeting of said local that the working people are "cattle," and when this statement was protested against by "yours truly" he said he meant what he said, although he did not mean all the working class. When questioned he still maintained that it was an insult to the cattle and not to the worker. Others of the same type called the working men "long eared mules" and told working people that wanted to organize out in the stockyards into the I. W. W. that if they wanted to become members of the I. W. W. they must first join Local 85 in order to get their proper training. What sort of a training they would get may be conceived by the utterances of the main gazaboes in that local.

In conclusion, I will say that the greatest menace to the wage working class to-day is not the S. P., as stated by Saner, but men who claim to be such great revolutionists, but when it comes to "action," fail.

Yours for industrial freedom,
Otto Justh.
Chicago, Ill.

THE INFAMOUS ORCHARD AND THE INFAMOUS PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When the reports of Orchard's testimony began to appear in the capitalist press, I made it a point to see how Orchard would conduct himself toward Haywood, and read the different papers in order to be able to do so. I found in two of the local evening papers of June 5th, that Orchard avoided the glances, and, at times, the steady look of Haywood's one eye. "The Philadelphia North American," on the morning of June 6th, stated that when Orchard was brought into court and led past the Haywood family, he did not look at any of them, but looked upon the floor.

People with whom I have spoken, that read the reports printed by the papers named, told me they believed that Orchard was lying because he could not look the other man in the face. Others I heard say that any man that can commit all the crimes that Orchard says he committed, would not hesitate to add another crime to his long list by swearing away the lives of two or three more.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer" for June 6th, claimed that Orchard met the gaze of Haywood's eye with honors evenly divided. If this is so then the other papers lied. If it is not so then the "Inquirer" lied. In judging between the latter paper and the former ones, one must remember that the latter is more ultra-capitalistic—more class conscious—than the former. It probably foresaw that if it admitted or stated that Orchard did not or could not meet Haywood's eye, he would be adjudged a liar by its reader. To-day, however, we find that the local evening papers together with the "North American" and "Philadelphia Record," give the same story concerning yesterday afternoon's proceedings during the trial. As the case proceeds we may look for more of this sameness, because of the interests of the class that the daily papers uphold.

There are those unclass-conscious workers who say that any man that can do all the crimes that Orchard did, cannot be sane,

Silas Hinkel.
Reading, Pa., June 7.

A SWEDISH MOYER-HAYWOOD CASE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have to-day received some newspapers from Sweden, some are capitalist papers and some the organs of the "Social Demokratiska Partiel," among the latter "Arbetel" published in Malmo, a city in the Southern part of Sweden. My object in writing this letter is to make known an incident that has taken place in the Southern part of Sweden, which almost compares with the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibor case in this country.

In Sweden Socialism began in 1881, imported in a crude form by August Palm, who is pronounced the father of Socialism in that country. As Mr. Palm's organization consisted in sacrificing Socialism for Reform, it increased rapidly; co-operative store schemes cheap education, life insurance and lower taxes helped along Mr. Palm's movement. During this progress (!) there developed in Sweden what is termed "Hinkeism", in Sweden, the revolution being expressed in Hinke Bergren, who, a few years ago opposed the rapid progress of Palmism in Sweden and is now the moving factor in bringing about the Social Revolution, not by reform, but by the formation of "Ung Socialism" (Young Socialism) in Sweden.

I recall a meeting a few years ago in Stockholm, at which August Palm and and Hinke Bergren were present. Hinke Bergren there began his first attack on Palmism. At this meeting Mr. Palm said that he was a "property owner and a tax payer"; and could hardly therefore justify his claim of being a Socialist. What Mr. Palm did at that meeting was to attack Hinke Bergren as being narrow minded and a fanatic. Nevertheless Hinkeism has begun and stands nearer to emancipate the working class in Sweden than ever Palmism did. The proof of this lies in the expressions of the capitalist press of Sweden, which helps along the Palm movement by condemning the Ung Socialist movement as anarchistic, etc.

I shall now come to my motive for writing this. As has happened in the United States, where we have our Pinkerton spies in the form of the Orchards who gain admission to the working class organizations in order to create destruction, so in Sweden now. In Sweden there seem to be no private Pinkertons, but the government drills the subjects, who are then sent out at large to practice what they have learned in the army. In the month of March this year there occured a train-robbery on the Malmo-Cimbucshamn railway, which created a great sensation and sentiment such as was never before known, especially as a train robbery was never before heard of in Sweden. The best sleuths were put on the trail of the robbers and after about a month's hunt the perpetrators were run down. They were found to be two soldiers, Fors and Friberg, both of whom have a criminal record.

Fors had been a member of labor organizations, "trusted and true" and an alleged follower of Hinkeism, which the always-in-the-right Swedish press now seeks to connect with the crime. It claims Hinkeism as the creator of these two robbers. How does the press of Sweden try to connect the tale?

Fors, as well as his co-partner in crime, Friberg, it is claimed, are members of the Ung Socialist organization and have been active members a la Orchard, and to cap the climax half of their plunder was to go to the agitation fund of the Ung Socialist organization(!!!).

Notwithstanding the fact that these two criminals learned the successful use of firearms in the army—the success which proved itself in the train robbery—the capitalist are busy creating the sentiment that the crime was instigated through the teachings of Hinkeism.

Furthermore, after the soldier has been drilled in the use of firearms, served his coutry a period of time, he is left to go out to make a living, at what? Has he not learned to be a good citizen, to defend his country at all times, and for ever to be ready to bayonet the non-patriotic? All of this he has learned and knows to perfection. He may even carry a medal for good markmanship. But, has he learned to do anything useful? Has he learned to be a producer? Has he learned wherefrom flows the wealth, part of which is paid him for seeing to it that the present order of things may be perpetuated for ever and ever?

To all of these questions the capitalist press of Sweden remains silent. The thinking part of the workers only have the solution for the abolition of the cause that breeds the train robber, the self-confessed multi-murderers, the Orchards, the Forses and Fribergs. And the solution lies in a class-conscious industrial and political organization. Capitalism may term it whatever it likes. The pure and simple Socialist may term it De Leonism or Hinkeism, narrow, intolerant and fanatical, and what not; and for doing this they will get the staunch support of capitalism of which they are, consciously or not, part and parcel.

N. M. Hemberg.
Jersey City, N. J., June 13.

THE BREWERY WORKERS AND THE I.W.W.

ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL UNION SPEAKS OUT ON THE ATTEMPTED DISRUPTION BY THE A. F. OF L.

New Orleans, La., June 6, 1907.
To the working people of New Orleans:

Fellow workers: Our organization, the Industrial Workers of the World, having been brought into the controversy now raging between the American Federation of Labor and the International Brewery Workers, we deem it our duty to lay our side of the matter before you.

In the first place, we are not affiliated in any way with the International Brewery Workers, nor they with us, but, wherever workingmen and women are striving to consolidate their power, to perfect their organization on working class lines, all our sympathy is with them, and we shall use every effort in our power to aid the Brewery Workers in their fight against those who seek to drive them back into craft disunion.

Not only do we pledge the Brewery Workers and their allies our voice, our time and our sympathy, but we will strip ourselves of our last dollar to aid them in their fight against the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class; and we generally make good our promises, as bear witness our actions during the last four long and bitter years.

When we make a fight, WE MAKE IT, and we never seek to avoid the responsibility for our deeds whether they succeed or fail; but not so with our opponents, as, in the Picayune of the 1st of June, President Robert E. Lee of the Central Trade and Labor Council (a body that tried to knock a meeting called to save the life of William D. Haywood, as true and noble a champion of the sons and daughters of toil as the world has ever seen) says: "This fight is not of the Federation's making, but the Brewery Workrs can rest assured that it will be to a finish, and in the end we will see whether the American Federation or the Industrial Workers are the strongest in this section of the country." All the balance of his address is on a par with the above boastful buncombe and all of it is a mixture of half-truths, intended to cloud the issue, and misguide the workers for the benefit of a horde of would-be politicians; for every unionist, who is not a fool or a fakir, knows that the A. F. of L. began the fight on the Brewery Workers and not the Brewery Workers on the A. F. of L., as Mr. Lee would have it believed. And this fight was begun because the A. F. of L. could abide nothing that savored of working class unity, of industrial unionism. As to the part taken by the I. W. W., we cheerfully admit that we began the fight on the A. F. of L., and we gladly accept Mr Lee's challenge to a battle to the finish. We know the inherent strength of the I. W. W., and the inherent weakness of the A. F. of L., and, therefore, do not fear it nor the outcome; we know that the I. W. W. is working class victory organized, the A. F. of L. disruption and defeat.

We say that the A. F. of L. is organized defeat, and for the following reasons: Look around you to-day. How is industry carried on? By hundreds of petty bosses using crude or no machinery at all? No! The corporation, the trust dominates every field of production and every avenue of distribution; which is to say that the capitalist organization of society is no longer individual, but collective or co-operative; which organization has been brought about by the development of the instruments of production from simple hand driven tools to immense machines that do the work of thousands, aye, of millions of humans. These machines are the invention of no one man, but represent the product of the age long effort of the race, embody its toil and its genius; and these machines, the PRODUCT of the race, are the PRIVATE PROPERTY of the capitalist class who made them not. Owning these machines, the master class is busy locking and interlocking industries into one united whole; is creating, has created a condition in "civilized society" that makes workingmen and women and children but living, breathing, suffering parts of the machines, which, when broken, are thrown away like any other part. New parts, both the feeling and unfeeling, are ever at the command of the capitalist, for labor is ever breeding iron and children for its masters' use. The machine, man's own creation, dominates the world to-day. The machines are all; the capitalists who own them are therefore the lords of society, while the workers, who created all things are as homeless strangers on the face of the earth. This, then, being the condition of society, production and distribution being one united whole, being organized from field and mine and forest to the factories, from the factories to the stores, industrial units locked and interlocked with each other, is it not worse than folly, is it not a crime for the A. F. of L. leaders to insist on splitting up the working class into a thousand and one petty, warring, so-called craft organizations? Let us see. Take the Standard Oil Company, for instance, or any other corporation you choose: The A. F. of L. insists that the firemen belong to one organization, the engineers to another, the clerks to another, the well drillers to another, the laborers to another, and so on and so on "world without end;" each of these organizations has a separate charter from a different "International" and each has a separate holy, sacred contract with its masters, each contract expiring on a different date from that of its "brothers"; then comes a day of trouble—the firemen strike; the Standard Oil advises them to go to Hades; it fills their places with "scab labor" and the firemen are beaten. By whom? By the "scabs," or by their "brothers" disorganized in the A. F. of L.? The next months the drivers strike and the same fate is theirs, and so it goes down and up the line until labor is disheartened into submission and surrender. In the bitterness of defeat, charges and couter-charges are made, each union (?) flinging reproach and epithets at the other; craft upbraids craft; hate and jealousy reign supreme and the working class lies prostrate at its masters' feet—whipped by itself!—the working class, the class that made the world and that carries it upon its shoulders!

The Carpenter of Nazareth said two thousand years ago, "There are none so blind as those who will not see, there are none so deaf as those who will not hear," and, unless a man belong to this class, looking around him to-day and hearing he must acknowledge that the I. W. W. speaks truth when it charges that the so-called organization of the A. F. of L. promotes the defeat of the working class. Therefore we say, Let the brewery workers' unions in this city be proud of the fact that they have been declared "outlaws in the labor movement" by the A. F. of L. mouthpiece here, the Central Trades and Labor Council. For, let it be remembered, it was this same Council that did its best to help outlaw the hero Haywood; let them stand up and be counted among men and be unafraid, for if they are "outlaws in the labor movement" of to-day, by that same fact they are standing in the foremost files of time, are soldiers in the greatest struggle of all the centuries, the emancipation of the workers of the world, and their deeds will go sounding down through all the ages that are yet to come.

For the workers craft autonomy, the A. F. of L., is organized defeat; and were this not true you would not see the brewery owners, at Mr. McGill's request, ordering their drivers to join this Teamsters' Union Local 701, paying their initiation fees and raising their wages to get them to do so; nor would you see the bosses in Goldfield, Nevada, importing A. F. of L. organizers into the district, giving them free halls and churches to speak in, while they were jailing the organizers of the I. W. W., were not the A. F. of L. a master class organization, organized for working class defeat. We know that the I. W. W. is working class victory organized, not only because the masters hate it so, but because it is everything that the A. F. of L. is not.

We hold that "an injury to one is an injury to all," and, so holding, the I. W. W. has never gone around the country gathering up strike breakers for the masters, as is being done against the brewery workers here to-day and has been done elsewhere, and all our press, industrial and political, has always been at the service of the workers when they were in trouble, and this whether they were craft organized or not. We do not seek to destroy working class organization; what we seek is to perfect

(Continued on page 6.)

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.,—Now for your third question—

On the political field the S. L. P. states that the workers can get nothing worth having from the capitalist government; consequently, that that government must be captured and overthrown to make room for the government of the Industrially Organized Working Class.

On the economic field the I. W. W. preaches the necessity of the class-conscious organization of the Working Class, and the absolute folly of expecting any economic advantages under capitalism, except those advantages are gained with a knowledge that they will be lost doubly unless the goal—the overthrow of capitalism—is kept before the eye.

There is no "bait" in the latter language, and no contradiction in the two.

H. B. or W. N., NEW YORK.—The People is here for the purpose of conveying information and instruction concerning men as well as things. It would suit the Duncans to a T if their crooked work could remain known to only those in the locality where the crookedness takes place. In that case the Duncans could try their schemes in a second place. The people of that place not knowing of what happened before would have to make their own experience. And then, the experience also being kept unpublished, the Duncans could go on and brouse on a third place, and so on indefinitely.—No, Sir, with a big S-I-R.

I. W. W., TACOMA, WASH.—That mission of craft unionism is ended. So long as competition existed in staples the craft Union could be justified as a help in the process of Trustification. That process having reached present perfection, Industrialism becomes necessary.

J. J., NEW YORK—The Trust is unsmashable. That is true. It does not follow from that that the monopolists may feel indifferent towards the attempt at smashing. All such proceedings tend to make revelations that strip monopoly of the sanctity with which it seeks to wrap itself in. While Trusts are unsmashable, the monopoly feature of the Trust is smashable. The Socialist Republic does the job. The job does not suit the monopolists. Hence their tears.

S. W., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—We have it upon good authority that the Central Federated Union of this city is a sink of corruption. As one authority puts it: "If the membership of the Unions knew how many of their representatives in that body are on the pay-roll of corporations they would be so incensed as to go down there and clean out the place.

T. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—First—There must be some mistake in your claim that your Scandinavian organization joined the I. W. W. The preamble of the I. W. W. distinctly proclaims the necessity of Labor's unification on the political as well as on the industrial field. This language distinctly excludes the theory of "physical force only" as a means to progress.

Second—The difference between "parliamentarism", "political action", "physical force", etc., has been only recently fully elucidated in these columns during the discussion "As to Politics". It was made clear that, without the industrial organization of the proletariat, political action was moonshine; and without political action the industrial organization of the proletariat would only invite the police spies to play the Orchard trick and smash up things—Only children debate for ever.

O. S., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The works of Walter Scott are good reading. Excellent.

P. K., CARTHAGE, MO.—Write to the Librarian of Congress for the Act.

R. J. B., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Read the third chapter of Marx's Capital carefully. Then put your question—if you still think it should be put.

J. P., NEW CASTLE, PA.—The trouble with you is you don't think. You think you think. There is to-day a world's market for the staple commodities. Labor power is a staple. Hence labor-power is virtually bought and sold in the world's market. The price of labor-power, wages, tends to one level the world over. Drop Jingo conceit.

F. L. S., SAN JOSE, CAL.—The Daily People was established on July 1, 1900.

H. A. M., RICHMOND, VA.; F. K., NEW YORK; B. S. J. M., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; E. S., NEW YORK; E. R., COLUMBUS, O.; W. J., GOLDFIELD, NEV.; N. H., DENVER, COLO.; E. B. B., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; G. R., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.; G. F., SPOKANE, WASH.; —Matter received.

OMAHA WORKER.

(Continued from page 4.)

these trials and triumphs of our fellow-workers and comrades with their masters, have not impeded our progress in the least.

We propose to fight this war along class lines, asking no favors, and granting none. Our claim is and shall ever be, that "the working class and the employing class have nothing in common"; that we are slaves, and all capital is unpaid labor, whether owned by a Socialist or a Republican.

And our motto is to stand squarely on the lines of the class struggle; and rely only upon the awakening of the working class to arise from their slumbers and carry the Industrial Workers to victory.

A political party can never fight the every-day battles of the working class, with the master class. The working class, organized as a class into the I. W. W., can.

A political party alone can never take from the owning class the industries and protect the workers in the possession of them. The I. W. W. can and will do that very thing, and prepare the workers to take and hold their own. The only thing a political party for the working class can do is to represent the working class on the political field, which gives us at stated times the revolutionary spirit of the working class; and also opens up the way for agitation and education along the lines of the class struggle. The true revolutionist must be active on both fields. The political field must be a reflex of the industrial.

Therefore, organization industrially and politically along actual working class lines is the issue. Any wage worker attempting to stray from these lines, damns himself, and all of the workers of the world.

I have no intentions for the present of affiliating with any other political party; and will not until such a time when there will be a true reflex political of the Industrial Workers of the World. During my wait for that political reflex of the I. W. W. I shall work and vote for the working class.

Yours for the revolution,
F. H. Alexander.

PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS.

Address on Preamble I. W. W.
Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
Capitalist Class.
Class Struggle.
De Leon-Harriman Debate.
Historical Materialism.
Industrial Unionism.
Mark, The.
Mitchell, John, Exposed
Reform or Revolution.
Religion of Capital.
Socialism.
Socialism and Evolution.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
Socialist Republic.
Territorial Expansion.
Trades Unionism in U. S.
Trusts, The
What Is Capital?
What Means This Strike?
Working Class.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. MEETING.

Attention is called to the date of the next meeting of the National Executive Committee. It will be called to order at 9:30 a. m., Sunday, July 7, 1907. The office of the National Secretary, where the meeting will be held, is on the sixth floor of the People Building, 28 City Hall Place.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. sub-Committee was held June 10th 8 p. m., at 28 City Hall Place. Present: Olpp, Vaughan, Moren, Chase, Jacobson, Walters, Wilton, Romary, Crawford, Neuhaus, Connolly and Heyman. Absent: McCormick and Teichlauf.

The minutes of the previous regular meeting, together with the minutes of the special meeting held June 2, were read and accepted after slight corrections. The financial report for the week ending June 1st showed receipts, $76.70, expenditures, $29.08; for the week ending June 8, receipts $17.12, expenditures $28.60.

Moren objected to the presence of a Comrade not a member of the committee. The chair ruled the objection out of order. On an appeal from this decision, the chair was sustained. A motion to go into executive session was lost. Chase presented the following objection to a resolution of the previous meeting and requested that it be entered upon the minutes and published: "Relative to the resolution as to the handling of appeals from the sub-committee to the N. E. C., in as much as my objection was not included in the published minutes, I record for publication that I hold that the appeal of any member of the sub-committee or N. E. C. should be at once submitted to the vote of the N. E. C, for the reason that no good can come from delaying the determination of a disputed question by awaiting further motions and seconds or other red tape."

Reports of committees: The committee elected at the previous regular meeting to draw up a statement of facts and reasons for the removal of Chase from the sub-committee reported. Moved and seconded to have copies of the committee's report sent to the members of the N. E. C. and to Comrade Chase. Carried.

The committee elected to tabulate and publish the list of candidates nominated by sections and members for delegates to the International Socialist Congress reported the following nominees: Frank Bohn, by seven sections; H. J. Brimble, by one section; Chas. Chase, by one member-at-large; D. De Leon, by thirty sections and several members-at-large; Justus Ebert, by one section; John Goerke, by one section; James Hunter, by one section; Richard Koeppel, by one section, Henry Kuhn, by eight sections and several members-at-large; H. A. Muller, by one section; Boris Reinstein, by four sections; M. Ruther, by two sections. The report of the committee was accepted. The National Secretary reported that he had interrogated all the comrades nominated, with the result that De Leon, Brimble, Ruther and Bohn had accepted and all the others declined. Ballots containing the names of the four nominees had been mailed to sections and members-at-large.

Moved and seconded to add the names of comrades Zimmerman, Olpp and E. Muller to the auditing committee. Carried.

Communications: From the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, making inquiry as to the possibility of S. L. P. members attending the International Socialist Congress. From Leopold Fleischmann, San Diego, Cal., a resignation from membership in the S. L. P. Moved and seconded to inform the S. E. C. of Cal. of the resignation, and Leopold Fleischmann to the effect that his resignation must be submitted to the Cal. S. E. C. Carried. From the executive committee of Section New York, asking whether or not the Labor News Co. could handle German literature. Moved and seconded to inform the committee that, at present, it is impracticable for the Labor News Co. to handle German literature. From D. E. Gilchrist, describing the work and plans of the Penn. S. E. C. and Section Pittsburg, and giving a list of the speakers and organizers in Pittsburg at present available. From August Gillhaus, Eureka, Cal., reporting on his work in California, describing the late strike of the I. W. W. lumbermen in Humboldt Co., and making suggestions as to methods he has found successful in canvassing for the Weekly People. Gillhaus finds that not nearly so much is being done as might be by readers of The People. In some towns, such as Jerome and Santa Cruz, a single reader secures seventy or more subscribers. In other towns, where the membership is large, The People has few readers. From D. De Leon, a report of expenses incurred during his tour. A committee of two, Olpp and Heymann, was elected to audit the report. From Chas. Chase, a letter relative to charges against Vaughan when the latter was in employ of the Daily People. A motion was made that, as the csharges against Vaughan had not been sustained by Section Brooklyn, the manager of the Daily People be instructed to pay to Vaughan the sum due him. Carried, with Moren dissenting and Vaughan abstaining from voting.

The National Secretary then reported that he had learned, upon investigation, that the expenses of delegates to the International Socialist Congress were greater than at first was provided for; that he had so reported to the sub-committe by mail and that all who replied had expressed themselves as being in favor of raising the special assessment from 25 cents per capita to 35 cents. In view of this stamps calling for a 35 cents assessment had been ordered.

The inquiry of Section Minneapolis as to the nature of the speech delivered by Frank Bohn on Boston Common was then taken up. Bohn presented, in writing, a statement. Moved and seconded to incorporate the statement in the minutes. Carried. The statement was as follows:

To the chairman of New York N. E. C. Sub-Committee.

Comrades: In reply to your question as to whether or not on Boston Common, May 6th, 1907, I advocated the use of physical force in case no other means avails against the conspiracy of the capitalist class againt Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, I wish to say emphatically: NO. I did say, however, that, were the working class, especially the railroad workers, industrially organized, it would be possible to prevent the murders from being committed. This statement was reported in the capitalist press of Boston as a demand that we "seize the railroads to Idaho," etc. Unfortunately, an article written for The People by one of our Boston comrades contained clippings from these papers and one of them contained the statement above mentioned.

Yours most fraternally,
Frank Bohn.

The National Secretary reported a plan, proposed by Comrade James Hunter, for raising funds for the purpose of assisting the work of agitation. The plan involved the disposal of a work of art at the coming picnic of Section New York. Motion made and seconded that the request be granted and that a committee of two be elected to assist Hunter. Carried, and Jacobson and Paul Augustine elected as the committee. A list of questions to the manager of the People was presented by Chase with the request that the sub-Committee present them. The questions related to the management of the Daily People, its policy, etc. Moved and seconded to lay the proposition on the table. Carried.

The National Secretary reported on the state of the Party in Philadelphia. During a late visit of the National Secretary to that city, great interest in agitation had been shown and plans made to place a permanent organizer there. Section Philadelphia and the local of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation have provided for the temporary support of an organizer. Moved and seconded to recommend Comrade Frank Young and promise assistance as soon as the state of the Party's finances should warrant. Carried.

Moved and seconded to elect a committee of three to prepare a report to the N. E. C. Vaughan, Connolly and Teichlauf were elected as the committee. Adjourned.

A. Moren, Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

A meeting of above committee was held at headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, Friday, June 14, Lechner in chair. All present with exception of Kuhn and Walsh; latter excused. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications:—From National Secretary Frank Bohn, forwarding International Congress assessment stamps. Referred to financial secretary. From California S. E. C., demanding removal of N. E. C. Sub-Committee. From N. E. C. Sub-Committee answering charges of N. E .C. member of California. Both communications received for action. It was decided to hold a special meeting of State Executive Committee on Monday, June 17, for the purpose of taking action on above communications; and to notify members of committee not present to attend.

Correspondence Bureau, reported on correspondence.—From Rochester, giving information of local officers; from Organizer Long, Section Newburgh, returning list No. 76; from Organizer Gunn, Section Schenectady, on local activity; from Fred Fellerman, Secy. Conn. S. E. C., in reference to State organizers; from Covington Hall, who cannot accept offer of State organizership, as he is too busy; from Wm. Carroll, answering as to State organizership. It was decided to accept Com. Carroll as organizer for State of New York.

Correspondence Bureau was authorized to confer with National Secretary Bohn regarding the use of some of his office space by the bureau. Adjournment followed.

Fred. A. Olpp, Secretary.

N. J. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the New JerseyS. E. C. was held Sunday, June 9, at Helvetia Hall, Paterson. Ball in the chair. A. Buechner of Essex County presented credentials as delegate; seated. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Communications: From Labor News Co., to be attended to by Eck. From N. Y. Corespondence Bureau; request granted. From Frank Bohn, National Secretary, stating the secretary failed to furnish report for half year ending December 31, 1906, notifying sections to place tickets in the field for fall campaign. and dwelling on Weekly People plan for securing subscribers, delegates to push sections in these matters. From Cal. S. E. C.; also the answer to same by N. E. C. sub-Committee; received and placed on file. The vote on James Connolly received and filed. From Chase and Oatley on organizer; filed to be attended to later on.

Report of Sections: Essex has 25 members and will divide into branches, so as to carry on more effective agitation; also active in the I. W. W. Passaic—all members active for Party and I. W. W. Hoboken—the same, and taking in new members.

Moved that sections make nominations for member of the N. E. C., nominations to be in hands of secretary not later than June 17th, and secretary to send out nominations on June 18th; the vote to be in hands of secretary June 30th. State Committee to meet June 30 to canvass votes.

Receipts: Section Passaic, per cent on May picnic $12.60 and $6 for due stamps; Section S. Hudson, $12; Plainfield, $3; total, $33.60. Expenses: $14 for due stamps. Balance on hand, $63.45. Stamps on hand, 123.

John C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

REFERENDUM ISSUED BY THE S. E. C. OF WASHINGTON, JUNE 10, 1907.

Proposition No. 1: Shall the S. E. C. be reorganized? Yes ; No .

Proposition No. 2: Shall the seat of the S. E .C. be Tacoma ; Spokane ; Seattle .

Proposition No. 3: Shall a State Convention be held July 7, 1907? Yes ; No .

Proposition No. 4: Shall the seat of the Convention be Tacoma ; Spokane ; Seattle .

Candidates for National Committeemen (vote for one): A. C. Holms of Tacoma; S. Brearcliff of Seattle.

DETROIT, ATTENTION!

The annual outing and picnic of Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, will be held at the well known Westphalia Shooting Park on Gratiot Road, SUNDAY, June 23rd.

Take the Mt. Clemens car. Dancing, bowling and other games, good music. 10 cents admission.

MIWAUKEE, ATTENTION.

Comrades, don't fail to attend the general meeting of the Section, to be held THURSDAY evening, June 27, at headquarters, Lipp's Building, 3rd and Prarie sts. It is absolutely necessary for every comrade to be present.

Organizer.

DE LEON TO LECTURE.

Editor of The People Will Speak On Impressions Of His Recent Tour.

Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily People, who has recently returned from a successful agitation tour throughout the West in behalf of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak under the auspices of Section New York County, S. L. P., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26th, 8 o'clock, at ARLINGTON HALL (Ball Room), 23 St. Marks Place (East 8th Street) near 3rd Avenue, Manhattan.

Party members, sympathizers and members of the Industrial Workers of the World will find it worth while attending this lecture as it will disclose a good deal of valuable and instructive information.

Every body be present! Bring your friends and shopmates with you! Admission free.

Arrangements Committee.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

CORRALLED BY PINKERTONS

HAYWOOD PROSECUTION'S WITNESSES TELL HOW THEY WERE BROUGHT TO BOISE.

Picked In Agency Offices, Expense Money Advanced, and Bonus Paid on Arrival At Trial—The Intervention of a Noon Time Causes All To Take Another Tack—Prosecution Seems To Feel Itself on Slippery Ground.

Boise, Idaho, June 15.—The Haywood prosecution to-day examined some thirteen witnesses on purely circumstantial matter, only remotely connected with the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg, the charge on which Haywood is indicted. Little of bearing on the case was brought out.

Nearly all the witnesses testified to having been examined in the Pinkerton headquarters in San Francisco and Denver. The Thiele agency also picked three of the witnesses, one in Ogden, one in Colorado, and one in California. The witnesses, like those of Friday, all acknowledged receiving from $20 to $200 advance money from the various Pinkerton agencies which enrolled them and all received $90 on their arrival in Boise. During the forenoon they admitted being steered to McParland's rooms on their arrival here; after the noon recess, none could be made to admit conversation with McParland.

One witness was subpoenaed under one name, but sworn in on the stand under a different cognomen.

Clarence Harrah, an alleged Vindicator mine scab in 1903, now employe in the Guggenheims' reduction works at Colorado City, appeared, having been "subpoenaed by a U. S. Marshall." He claimed he worked in the Vindicator mine as a cager at the time Orchard is supposed to have attempted to explode the carload of powder. Harrah claimed he saw a man, inferentially Orchard, pursued him in the dark mine with a lighted candle for 300 or 1,000 feet, getting within two feet of him, when the man, supposed to be Orchard, shot at him twice. He went to the surface not excited, as he had frequently been shot at in Oklahoma. On cross-examination, Harrah followed Orchard's cue, and contradicted himself. He said he reported to no officers and saw no soldiers who were within two blocks.

Charles Johnson, a Vindicator scab cager, minutely recited the harrowing condition of superintendent McCormick's corpse when discovered after the Vindicator explosion. Associated Press and Connolly, reresenting "Collier's," eagerly seized the death scene. Borah asked scab Johnson a string of questions calculated to insinuate that the Vindicator was then a union mine. Cross-examination showes that union men were then blue-carded and the mine heavily guarded by soldiers.

Three Ogden detectives and officers testified that Steve Adams was arrested there in 1903, but their testimony was superficially circumstantial. Adams was brouht in but not allowed to speak. The prosecution will not permit him to testify, says report.

State Manager Hackett, of the Western Union, gave some preliminary testimony anent Orchard's telegram to attorney Miller. However the prosecution would not offer the telegram in evidence.

The cashier of the First National Bank of Denver was called to the stand. Haywood used to do some of his banking business there.

The Postal and the Western Union Telegraph Companies have been ordered to produce their records. It is alleged by the prosecution that some of the telegrams that passed between Haywood, Pettibone, Orchard and Adams will be produced.

Court adjourned at noon, the prosecution being unable to proceed.

Wade R. Parks.

MAY BE THROWN OUT

PREDICTION MADE IN BOISE THAT HAYWOOD INDICTMENT WILL BE QUASHED.

Court Adjourned Over Yesterday To Allow Arraignment Of Orchard At Caldwell—Will Continue Today—Witnesses for Prosecution Sent Home In Batch, Their Story Being Valueless Against Haywood—Late Testimony Of Saturday's Session—Hawley Dumbfounded At Conduct Of McParland's Prise Witnesses.

Boise, Idaho, June 17.—While there was no session of court here to-day, it was predicted that the court will throw the Haywood case out of court on a motion to quash the indictment to-morrow or Wednesday. Prosecutor Borah has told the attorneys for the defense to have their witnesses here by Wednesday. The burlesque which is being played is only to allay the suspicions of the voters and taxpayers. The local papers are doing their part by add coloring to their reports of the case, promoting ignorance and confirming prejudice among the residents of the town.

The reason there was no session here was that Harry Orchard, in charge of Warden Whitney, of the Idaho Penitentiary, and a force of guards, was taken to Caldwell to be formally arraigned there for the murder of Steunenberg. The case had been set for trial to-day but because of the Haywood trial it was arranged that as soon as the case was called it would be postponed until September so it would not conflict with the Haywood case. It was planned to return Orchard to Boise as soon as the adjournment had been taken. Judge Fremont Wood, who is presiding in the Haywood case, held court in Caldwell on the Orchard case today for Judge Bryan, who is disqualified in the case because his partner was counsel for Orchard at the time of his arrest.

Miss Peabody's testimony on Saturday proved wholly favorable to Haywood. Borah asked Governor Peabody if he remodeled his house when returning to Canyon City and whether he saw Orchard there. Peabody answered both questions in the affirmative, whereupon Borah turned Peabody over to Richardson. Borah seemed afraid to take the lid off Peabody.

Court then adjourned over noon. Counsel for the defense, and Haywood had a consultation during the recess, and concluded not to cross-examine Peabody. When this decision was announced in the afternoon when Peabody took the witness stand, it proved the greatest sensation of the day. The Peabody family all looked happy.

Houston, cashier of the First National Bank of Denver, introduced many drafts drawn by Haywood during the regular course of his business; but the testimony was so remotely circumstantial that it had no weight. The cross-examination of Houston, as with most witnesses, was confined chiefly to show the Pinkertons' conspiracy connection with the case.

Major General Naylor, commanding the military forces at Cripple Creek in 1903 and 1904, confessed to more capitalistic corruption than the prosecution desired. He admitted that between the calling of the strike on August 10, 1903, and late in September when the troops ordered in, only two assaults were committed in a district of twenty thousand inhabitants.

The first trouble after the soldiers came, was the spike-pulling on the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad to wreck the military train. Next came the Vindicator explosion. Naylor reluctantly admitted the destruction of Victor "Record," the looting of four union stores, the deportation of a hundred United States citizens, all of them long residents of the district, without legal authority. He also admitted military searches and seizures, and the bombardment by militia of the Miners' Union Hall on June 6. He also declared that the Victor store was looted the same day, much to the chagrin of Borah, who brought out the last statement on redirect examination.

Richardson's preliminary cross-examination of Naylor was taken up with showing the character of Naylor's associates, he being now secretary of the Mine Owners' Association. His associates consisted of gun men, detectives and criminal thugs, some of whom are serving penitentiary terms. Upon these admissions, Hawley and Borah both strenuously objected that they were not on trial here. Naylor said he was not present when Bell and McClellan said, "To hell with the constitution." He admitted the militia had special orders to be in barracks at 9 P. M. on the evening of June 5, the night of the Independence depot explosion. Richardson's question as to why the militia was not used to protect union men in their homes, instead of starting a reign of terror, searching, seizing and deporting, was a bomb for the prosecution.

The strongest point the prosecution endeavored to make by Naylor was that the Vindicator mine was not patrolled by soldiers at the time of the explosion; trying thereby to sever connections with Orchard, who testified to military immunity. It tried to justify the deportations, saying the victims were non-union men. Naylor denied stripping, whipping and flogging the men before the deportations. He couldn't explain the deportation of whites, but he admitted having a hand in threatening to string up Sheriff Robertson unless he resigned.

Naylor denied all knowledge of the fact that some of his associates, admittedly desperate, had a hand in the deporting. He denied hearing Hamlin's June 6th Independence speech inciting to violence against Federation members, and advising the hanging of every union man. He admitted, though, that Hamlin had spoken only three minutes when the shot was fired which brought forth the militia, and in the ensuing riot the union hall was bombarded. He claims the troops were gone forty days before the depot explosion.

Borah, on re-direct examination of Naylor, attempted to stage the terrible death scene and the killing of fourteen men in the depot explosion, but fell flat, in contrast to Richardson's previous masterly arrangement which was a superb climax. Naylor tried to creep out of his malfeasances, accusing others of being responsible for the deporting orders. He accused Sherman Bell with being busy with the newspapers. Naylor swore he never wore a button inscribed "They can't came back," and never sang the song with those words, directed at the deported union men. Borah took up the re-direct examination again with asking Naylor if he ever wore an "undesirable citizen" button. This attempt was again a huge anti-climax. Laughter filled the courtroom, the Judge smiling vigorously and making no call for order.

Vaughan, an insurance agent and a member of the Order of Railway Conductors at Minneapolis, cleared up the Canyon City "dynamiting" suitably to the defense.

Roach, the Denver plumber, claiming to have manufactured the Peabody bomb case, does not know to whom he delivered it. Hawley, mad and dumbfounded at the failure of his witnesses to prove anything against the defendant, left the entire work to Borah.

Forty of the prosecution's witnesses were sent home in a batch to-day. It is said that when Hawley interrogated them in his office, he found that McParland's claims for them were far from fulfilled. The stories they told were so distant from the matter involved in the case that they were of absolutely no use to Hawley.

Wade R. Parks.

Haywood Defense Witness Dead.

Canon City, Colo., June 17.—Charles W. King, an important witness for the defense in the Haywood trial at Boise, Idaho, died from neuralgia of the heart yesterday. Bloodhounds belonging to Kings were used in tracking after the Independence depot had been blown up by dynamite. An hour after his death, a telegram addressed to King, summoning him to Boise, was received.

Sympathy From Australia.

The following cablegram was received at this office yesterday:

Melbourne, Australia, June 17.—Greetings and sympathy to the contemplated victims of attempted judicial murder, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Urge every forceful yet peaceful method to prevent the culmination of the conspiracy.

Tom Man.

HAYWOOD'S MESSAGE.

Tells W. F. of M. Six Weeks Will See Him a Free Man.

Denver, une 12.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, now in session here, has received the following message from Wm. D. Haywood, its Secretary, now answering trumped-up charges in Boise:

"Harry Orchard is the greatest liar of the twentiethe century, as every man he has implicated in his confession stands ready to testify. I am determined to take the stand and show where he has lied. There will be nothing in my case but an acquittal. A hung jury will not do. I demand complete vindication. If you convention had been six weeks later I would be with you, for by that time I will be a free man.

"William D. Haywood."

THE BREWERY WORKERS AND THE I. W. W.

(Continued from Page 1.)

a working class organization that will be able to deal with the present industrial organization of the capitalist class; to build up an organization organized into industrial departments, organized not by crafts, but by shops, by factories, by industrial units, with one label, and a universal transfer card which will give its holder the right to work in any industry, without extra initiation fee or charge; an organization that will bind all the workers in a given industry into one harmonious body, then bring all the workers in all other industries together in the same way and weld these industrial departments to each other through the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. In such a way that we can, at a moment's notice, bring all the power of the working class to the defense of any member or part of our organization that might be in trouble; an organization that guns cannot kill; an organization that will not scatter in times of panic, whose members will be drawn closer together by the very fact that they hunger; an organization that will not only protect and advance our interests here and now, but will free us forever; an organization that will not allow working wome to be treated worse than brutes; an organization that will take the children out of the mills and sweatshops; an organization that believes in the right of the working class to take possession of that which it alone has made, the earth and all that in it is, and keep it for its own use; an organization thrilling with the spirit of Labor, afire with the hope of freedom, rearing in the midst of the hell of capitalism the heaven of the human race, the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Republic of the workers! Such an organization, fellow workers, is the Industrial Workers of the World. As such, we believe in it, live for it, and, if needs be, like Haywood and St. John, will face death for it. So believing, we call upon you to join us; to stand up and be counted among the children of progress to march with us and do your part in the great world-wide battle that is now being waged for the emancipation of labor; to hand down to your children a free and hapy world.

In conclusion, we challenge the Central Trades and Labor Council to appoint speakers to meet our speakers in joint debate on this question" Which organization, the A. F. of L. or the I. W. W. will best promote the interests of the working class?"

A waiting the Council's reply, believing in the solidarity of labor and the justice of our cause, we remain,

Yours for freedom,
Jas. Wallace, Pres.
A. S. Smith, Sec'y.
Orleans Industrial Union, No. 38,
Industrial Workers of the World.

SECTION CALENDAR.

"Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash. S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

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